The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3811. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF SECRETARY WELLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7, 1863.

SIR: The naval operations of the year have been varied and more arduous, as well as far more extensive, than ever before under the Government. A blockade commencing at Alexandria, in Virginia, and terminating at the Rio Grande, has been effectively maintained. The extent of this blockade, according to an accurate table of measurement carefully prepared at the Coast Survey office, covers a distance of three thousand five hundred and forty-nine statute miles, with one hundred and eighty-nine harbor or river openings or indentations, and much of the coast presents a double shore to be guarded. In addition to the coast blockade, a naval force of more than one hundred vessels has been employed in patrolling the rivers, cutting off rebel supplies, and cooperating with the armies in the suppression of the rebellion. The distance thus traversed and patrolled by the gunboats on the Mississippi and its tributaries is 3,615 miles, and the sounds, bayous, rivers and inlets of the States upon the Atlantic and the Gulf, covering an extent of about 2,000 miles, have also been penetrated and watched with unceasing vigilance.

The blockade is becoming more effective and complete. Progress has been made in repelling the rebels from the coast, and circumscribing their limits. The Mississippi and its tributaries have, after a protracted, persistent, and severe struggle, *in which the whole energies and efforts of the insurgents were engaged to obstruct and* prevent our success, been reopened to navigation and commerce. As the rebels have never possessed an open port for either belligerent operations or commercial purposes, nor a naval or commercial marine, their maritime trade and proceedings have been chiefly derived from foreign adventurers and foreign capital. If, in the early period of the war, the unscrupulous and unprincipled traders who, in violation of law and public morality, embarked in illicit schemes to violate the blockade, and furnish the rebels with supplies, were successful, the general results of the year, now near its close, have been to them most disastrous. The vigilance of our naval forces and the stringency of the blockade have operated with great severity on those who have risen in arms against their country, and have caused heavy losses to those who have abetted, or have been in sympathy with the rebellion. I do not propose in this report to enter upon the details of our naval operations since my last annual communication, but shall append the official reports of the officers themselves, which best narrate their respective labors and achievements. No nobler encomium can be awarded them than the plain statement of their deeds, and no summary can do justice to their unassuming communications. The cruising grounds of the several blockading squadrons remain unchanged since my last report.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Acting Rear-Admiral LEE continues in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, faithfully and ably discharging his duties in a position of great responsibility, and, in some respects, of great embarrassment. Seconded and sustained as he has been by officers of zeal and efficiency, the rivers of Virginia and the sounds of North Carolina have been penetrated, watched and guarded, as well as the entire coast, so that all intercourse with the rebels has been cut off, with the single exception of the port of Wilmington, to close which has been difficult from its two inlets, thirty miles apart, flanked by extensive batteries. Some of the fastest steamers from the Clyde and other quarters, of light draft, have, under cover of darkness, succeeded in eluding capture, but most of even that description of vessels have fallen into our hands or been driven on shore. With these exceptional cases, all foreign and coastwise commerce with the rebels has ceased in that quarter. At Washington, Newbern, and elsewhere on the inner waters of North Carolina, and also on the Nansemond, York, and other rivers of Virginia, our naval officers have been sleepless sentinels, and they have exhibited examples of heroic bravery and daring in repelling the rebels, and protecting and succoring the army when in difficulty, which reflect honor on themselves and the service.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The South Atlantic Squadron has continued to enforce the blockade with vigilance and effect. It is not known that any vessels now elude the vigilance of the fleet or effect communication with the rebels on that coast. So long as the blockading force remained off Charleston, instead of getting within the bar, the illicit trade at that point was prosecuted with some success, and no vigilance or activity could wholly prevent it. With a view of interdicting all traffic, and, if possible, of capturing Charleston itself, the original seat of insurrection and of disunion, preparations were made by this Department, commencing more than a year ago, for the occupation of the harbor and the reduction of the defences. The completion of the iron-clad vessels was urged forward with all the energy the Department could infuse into the contractors, and such other efficient vessels as could be made available were ordered to the squadron to add to its power and efficiency. Delays and difficulties intervened, and it was not until the 7th of April that a demonstration was made. On the afternoon of that day Rear-Admiral DUPONT, in the *New Ironsides*, accompanied by seven turreted vessels of the Monitor class and the gunboat *Keokuk*, proceeded up the harbor, and made a vigorous assault upon Fort Sumter. From some difficulty or defect, the Admiral's ship was unable to get into action, but the others proceeded onward to the attack, *and sustained a terrific concentrated fire* from numerous batteries.

Owing to the submerged obstructions, the character of which was not understood, it was not deemed advisable to attempt a passage up to the city, and after a contest of less than two hours, the signal was given to withdraw the fleet. But comparatively slight injury was sustained by the turreted vessels, and only one life was lost in this remarkable contest. No ships ever before sustained such a concentrated fire, and the enduring qualities of this class of vessels were fully proved. It was intended to have renewed the attack on the following day, but this intention was subsequently abandoned, and the vessels were withdrawn from the harbor, under an apprehension that they could not withstand the storms of the season and the fire of the rebel batteries. But important considerations rendered it proper that the force should remain inside the bar, and orders were sent to Rear-Admiral DUPONT to that effect.

The report of the superintending engineer as to the injuries which the turreted vessels had sustained was satisfactory, and confirmed the Government in its determination to close effectually and completely the port, so as to prevent the ingress or egress of a single vessel, and also to promote operations against the defences in the harbor.

Rear-Admiral DUPONT having expressed a willingness to relinquish the position which he had occupied for eighteen months, Rear-Admiral ANDREW H. FOOTE was detailed to relieve him. That brave and distinguished officer prepared with great alacrity and promptitude for the duty, but, when on his way to his command, was seized with fatal illness and died in New-York. His associate and second in command, Rear-Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN, proceeded immediately to Port Royal, and, on the 6th day of July, assumed command of the squadron. A combined operation of naval and army forces, the latter under Gen. GILLMORE, was instituted for the occupation and possession of Morris Island, on the south side of the entrance to Charleston Harbor. After a long and severe struggle, the army operating upon land with the efficient cooperation of the monitors and the *Ironsides*, Morris Island with all its batteries was captured. Sumter was soon made a pile of ruins by the fierce artillery of our forces, although the rebels contrive to continue a small but powerless force there under the protection of the surrounding batteries. In the slow operations of this protracted siege of over five months as well as in the demonstration of the 7th of April, both the resisting and attacking power of the monitors has been illustrated and proven.

Since the fleet under Admiral DAHLGREN has remained inside the bar, and we have had possession of Morris Island, the commerce of Charleston has ceased. Not a single blockade-runner has succeeded in reaching the city for months, and the traffic which had been to some extent, and with large profits, previously carried on, is extinguished. As a commercial mart Charleston has no existence; her wealth with her trade has departed. In a military or strategic view the place is of little consequence; and whether the rebels are able by great sacrifice and exhaustion to hold out a few weeks more or less is of no importance.

The most marked and extraordinary conflict within the limits of this squadron, or, indeed, in the service during the year, and in some respects one of the most significant and instructive naval battles of the war, took place on the 17th of June, in Warsaw Sound, between the *Weehawken*, a vessel of the monitor class, and the formidable armored steamer *Atlanta*. Like the contest in Hampton Roads, in March, 1862, when the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* were engaged, this battle was between armored vessels of great disparity in size, but the result was vastly more speedy and decisive. The *Atlanta* was a powerful steamer, had been iron-plated by the rebels, and prepared for war purposes at immense expense. In the confidence of certain victory over her comparatively diminutive antagonists, the *Weehawken* and the *Nahant*, she was accompanied by boats loaded with gay parties to witness her triumph, but the brave officers and men of our turreted vessels knew their power and sought the encounter. This *battle was to test not only the vessels but the new* 15-inch ordnance, then for the first time brought into naval warfare, and concerning which there had been, as well as with respect to the vessels themselves, some variety of opinion. The conflict was so brief and decisive that only one of the two monitor vessels, though not widely separated and each eager for the fight, was able to participate in the engagement. The *Nahant*, having no pilot, followed in the wake of the *Weehawken*, but before she could get into action the contest was over. Such was the brevity of the fight that the *Weehawken*, in about fifteen minutes, and with only five shots from her heavy guns, overpowered and captured her formidable antagonist before the *Nahant*, which was hastening to the work, could discharge a single shot at the *Atlanta*. This remarkable result was an additional testimony in favor of the Monitor class of vessels for harbor defence and coast service against any naval vessels that have been or are likely to be constructed to visit our shores. It appears also to have extinguished whatever lingering hopes the rebels may have had of withstanding our naval power by naval means.

EASTERN GULF SQUADRON.

Acting Rear-Admiral BAILEY has continued in command of the Eastern Gulf Squadron, closely blockading the Florida Peninsula, from Cape Canaveral, on the east, to Pensacola, on the west. There having been no important military movements within those limits, a close watch of the coast and of the adjacent waters has been maintained by the navy, resulting in the capture of many prizes, and the almost entire annihilation of all illicit traffic. Some important boat expeditions for cutting out vessels and destroying rebel salt-works, have been projected and executed with success. Lying adjacent to Cuba, and not far distant from Nassau, the coast of Florida presented many available points for eluding the blockade chiefly by small vessels, which were capable of penetrating the shallow harbors and inlets which indent its shores. But the trade has not been carried on with impunity—more than one hundred craft of various descriptions have been captured or destroyed by this squadron during the current year.

WESTERN GULF SQUADRON.

The duties of the Western Gulf Squadron have been diversified and exacting. For a considerable part of the year Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT felt himself compelled to employ many of his most efficient vessels in active river service, cooperating with the army, with a view to reopening the navigation of the Mississippi, and expelling hostile forces from its banks. Impressed with the great importance of this work, and aware of the determination of the Government to promptly and firmly reestablish the national authority in that quarter, so that the ocean outlet of the great central valley of the Union should be unrestricted and secure, Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT committed the subject of the coast blockade to others of his command, and devoted his unremitting personal attention to the energetic and vigorous prosecution of the conquest of the rebels, to overcoming and reducing their batteries, and to removing every obstacle with which they sought to oppose the navigation of the river, or to resist the authorities of the Union. Soon after the capture of New-Orleans, in the Spring of 1862, and as the natural result of that event, the naval forces formed a junction; and could the army at that time have furnished an adequate cooperating land force, the reduction of Vicksburgh might have been accomplished, and the occupation and navigation of the river easily secured. But the omission to do this gave the rebels opportunity to immensely strengthen Vicksburgh, and also to fortify Port Hudson and Grand Gulf in addition. What, therefore, might have been accomplished with comparatively little effort in the Summer of 1862, was a work of immense and almost incredible labor and difficulty in 1863. It was indispensable that communication should be opened with Rear-Admiral PORTER, of the Mississippi Squadron, and Gen. GRANT, both of whom were operating against Vicksburgh. Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, therefore, moved up in strong force from Baton Rouge in March, intending to pass the batteries at Port Hudson, but only *his own flagship, the Hartford, and the Albatross, were successful.* With these he succeeded in approaching Vicksburgh, and in communicating with Rear-Admiral PORTER across the peninsula. This gallant act of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT being effected, the navy had command of the river between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and was enabled to establish a blockade of Red River, and thus intercept the supplies from Texas destined for the rebel armies. The insurgents felt this to be one of the most serious and fatal blows inflicted on them during the year, and from the effects of it they have never recovered. This accomplished, the Admiral left his flagship, the *Hartford*, and returning below by way of the Atchafalaya, he resumed operations for a final assault on Port Hudson. To meet the requirements of the occasion a force was kept always ready to cooperate with the army in its movements; and on the part of the navy a continuous shelling of the place from mortar-boats, vessels, and a naval battery on shore, manned by seamen was maintained, seconding the army. Nearly 3,000 13-inch shells were thrown into the works by the mortar vessels, and the naval battery of four 9-inch guns, used as a breaching battery, performed good service. In consequence of the capture of Vicksburgh, on the 4th of July, the reduc*tion of Port Hudson became inevitable*, and the garrison finally surrendered, on the 9th of July, to Gen. BANKS, who, for some weeks, had besieged the place.

This was the last stronghold of resistance to the national authority on the banks of the Mississippi.

The river being now opened to peaceful commercial pursuits, Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT turned over to Rear-Admiral PORTER the entire control of the western waters above New-Orleans, and departed himself for that city. Deeming that his long service and useful labors of eighteen months entitled this gallant officer to special consideration, the department tendered him a respite, which he accepted, and Commodore H. H. BELL, the next officer in rank, was appointed to command the squadron in his absence.

The blockade of the Gulf has been, in the main, efficient and successful, although reverses at Galveston and Sabine Pass occurred, and, for a time, reckless adventurers and foreign capitalists to some extent succeeded, by perverting neutral privileges and fraudulently abusing neutral rights on the Rio Grande, in carrying on illicit trade with the rebels through Matamoras. The Rio Grande being the boundary between the United States and Mexico, is open to the navigation of both countries, and could not, therefore, be blockaded. With a knowledge of this fact a multitude of schemes were projected, and under the disguise of neutral trade, Matamoras suddenly became a great commercial mart for the rebels and their friends. But the shrewdly devised scheme were soon interrupted with disastrous consequences to most of those who participated in them, and the occupation of the Rio Grande and Brownsville has put a final termination to the lately extensive commerce of Matamoras, which is becoming as insignificant as it was before the rebellion.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

The Mississippi Squadron has been actively engaged in successful efforts to overcome the rebels and restore the national ascendency in the great central valley of the Union.

Rear-Admiral PORTER, whose activity, energy, and readiness of resources, eminently fitted him for that command, has exhibited extraordinary vigor in various naval expeditions on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and in zealous cooperation with the army in most of its important operations.

The capture of Arkansas Post, on the White River, in January, the destruction of the batteries at Grand Gulf in May, and in cooperation with the army the reduction of Vicksburgh, which finally surrendered on the 4th of July, are the most prominent of the remarkable achievements of this squadron, some of which are marked by incidents of singular and romantic daring. In the Appendix to this report will be found correct records of the extraordinary adventures attending *the efforts to get control of the Yazoo by* sweeping from its channel the network of torpedoes, explosive machines, and contrivances for submarine warfare, near its confluence with the Mississippi. These efforts were followed by the novel and singular "Yazoo Pass Expedition," and the expedition of "Steel's Bayou and Deer Creek." On the right bank of the Mississippi scenes of interest were also enacted by the hardy sailors and boatmen on the rivers of Arkansas and Northern Louisiana. The Cumberland and the Tennessee have been actively patrolled by our vigilant and skillful naval officers, and the exciting chase of MORGAN by our steamers on the Ohio, over a distance of five hundred miles, intercepting him and his band when attempting to escape, naturally attracted the attention of the country. But the great and important exploits of this squadron were in the vicinity of Vicksburgh, where the main strength of the naval as well as of the military forces were centered. The magnitude of the defences of this place, which were intended to repulse any force, naval or military, or both combined, which could be brought against them, made the siege formidable, and seemed for a time to defy all attempts at their reduction. In overcoming them the navy necessarily performed a conspicuous and essential part. For forty-two days, without intermission, the mortar-boats were throwing shells into all parts of the city, and even into the works beyond it. Heavy guns, mounted on scows, commanded the important water batteries, and for fourteen days maintained an incessant fire upon them. Thirteen heavy guns were landed from the vessels, and officers and men (where they could be spared) were sent to man them. The gunboats below the city, in cooperation with the army, were continually engaged in shelling the place. During the siege sixteen thousand shells were thrown from the mortars, gunboats and naval batteries upon the city and its defences before they capitulated.

The creation and organization of this large squadron, which has done such effective service on the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, extending over a distance of more than three thousand miles, may be justly considered among the most wonderful events of the times. It is but little over two years since we had not a naval vessel on all those waters, where we now have a squadron of one hundred vessels, carrying 462 guns, with crews amounting in the aggregate to 5,500 men. Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, the upper portions of Mississippi and Louisiana, and the southern portions of those States which border on the Ohio River on the north, have been relieved and liberated through the instrumentality of the gunboats acting by themselves, or in earnest and cordial cooperation with the armies. Rear-Admiral PORTER has well sustained the renown which the gallant and lamented FOOTE so nobly earned, and has carried forward to successful results a larger and more powerful force than was ever at the disposal of that heroic officer. In creating and organizing this squadron, and arming and manning the vessels, it must not be forgotten that the service labored under many and great disadvantages, for the Government had no Navy-yard or establishment of its own on which the Department could depend. In the absence of any Governmental yards, shops, storehouses, and other necessary facilities and aids for a naval establishment, and also of mechanics and workmen, it became necessary to collect and send out and receive supplies from some central and secure position. This work has been performed chiefly at Cairo, under the superintendence and management of officers who have devoted themselves to their less conspicuous but not less indispensable work with an assiduity and labor not surpassed even by their more active associates who were facing the enemy.

POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

Allured by high prices and the prospect of gain, mercenary adventurers, as well as rebels and rebel sympathizers, have continued to carry on to some extent illicit and contraband traffic between Maryland and Virginia, rendering it necessary to maintain a considerable force on the Potomac. The flotilla, under command of Commodore HARWOOD, has kept a close watch and guard to intercept and prevent, as far as possible, communica*tion with the rebels, and many captures have been made*; but the punishment inflicted on those who attempt to deal with traitors and furnish them supplies has been so light, that these petty contrabandists, as well as the more open blockade-runners, have carried on their employment with some degree of impunity. In one or two instances, armed bodies of men have appeared on the Virginia shore, as if with the intention of molesting navigation, but they have abruptly fled on the approach of a gunboat. To guard against possible contingencies at the time of the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, which terminated in the battle of Gettysburgh, vessels were stationed at what were deemed available points along the upper waters of the Chesapeake to cooperate with the military authorities. A gunboat was sent up the Susquehanna to Havre-de-Grace, another up the Gunpowder, a third up the Black-water, while one was also posted at Annapolis, and another at Wilmington.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

The force in the Pacific remains the same as at the date of my last annual report, with the addition of the *Saginaw* and the *Farallones*, store-ship, at Acapulco.

Acting Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. BELL continues in command of the squadron, and has at*tended to our interests in that quarter. The vig*ilance of this officer, and of Capt. THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE, Commandant of the Navy-yard at Mare Island, with the active cooperation of the custom-house and revenue authorities on our western coast, has intercepted and suppressed all attempts to fit out rebel piratical cruisers on the Pacific.

The schooner *J. C. Chapman* was detected in the harbor of San Francisco in the month of May last, and seized by the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, with men, armament and military supplies on board, evidently intended to prey upon our commerce. Some indications of a scheme to fit out a rebel cruiser having been communicated by our Consul at Victoria, Admiral BELL dispatched the *Saginaw* to Washington Territory to ascertain the facts, and, if necessary, to take prompt measures in regard to them. Although it was ascertained that some proceedings had taken place sufficient to give rise to reports of a design to fit out a piratical craft under the rebel flag from British waters, there were no substantial grounds to apprehend that such a scheme could be carried into effect, especially in view of the friendly disposition and earnest resolve of the Colonial authorities to discountenance and prevent such illegal proceedings. The *Cyane*, therefore, was returned to San Francisco from a satisfactory mission to the northwest coast. The vessels of this squadron have during the year visited the principal ports on the Pacific coast, and by their presence strengthened our diplomatic and consular representatives, and imparted a feeling of security to American citizens and American interests wherever they have appeared.

VESSELS IN THE EAST INDIES.

In the East India and China Seas the *Jamestown* and the *Wyoming* have guarded American interests during the past year, and, with the exception of a disturbance which it is to be regretted occurred at Japan, all has remained quiet in that region. In the month of July, while the *Wyoming* was at Yokohama, information was received that the American steamer *Pembroke* had been fired upon by Japanese vessels. Commander McDOUGAL immediately proceeded to the locality of the outrage, where he was fired upon from six land batteries, and a naval force consisting of a steamer, a bark and a brig. An action of one hour followed, in which it is stated that the steamer of the enemy was blown up, the bark sunk, and the brig made a complete wreck in her upper works, while considerable damage was done to the land batteries. The *Wyoming* withdrew after thus vindicating the honor of the American flag, having sustained a loss of eleven killed and wounded.

THE NAVAL FORCE.

I have mentioned in former reports that the naval force at the commencement of this Administration consisted of 76 vessels, and of these only 42 were in commission. The additions which have since been made have elevated the country *into a first-class naval Power. In the following* table an exhibit is presented of the actual number and description of our naval vessels at the date of my last report and at the present time:

Comparative Estate of the Navy, December 1863 and 1862.

	No. of ves'ls	No. of guns	Ton'ge
Navy at the date of present report	588	4,443	467,967
Navy at the date of last report	427	3,268	340,036
Increase, exclusive of those lost	161	1,175	127,931

Vessels of the Navy Lost since December, 1862.

In what manner lost.	No. of ve'ls	No. of guns	Ton'g.
Captured	12	46	[illegible]
Destroyed to prevent falling into hands of rebels	3	22	[illegible]
Sunk in battle or by torpedoes	4	26	[illegible]
Shipwreck, fire and collision	13	61	[illegible]
Total	32	[illegible]	15,985

Vessels placed under construction since December, 1862.

Description.	No. of ves'ls	No. of guns	Ton'e.
Double-end iron steamers, 1,030 tons each	7	84	7,210
Single turret iron-clads, 614 tons each	39	[illegible]	[illegible]
Double turret iron-clads, 3,130 tons each	4	16	12,520
Clipper screw-sloops, 2,200 tons each	13	26	[illegible]
Screw-sloops, spar-deck, 3,200 tons each	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Screw-sloops of great speed, 3,200 tons each	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Screw-sloops of great speed, 3,000 tons each	2	16	6,000
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

General Exhibit of the Navy when the Vessels under construction are completed:

	No. of ves'ls	No. of guns	Ton'g.
Iron-clad steamers, coast service	46	150	[illegible]
Iron-clad steamers, inland service	29	152	[illegible]
Side-wheel steamers	203	1,240	[illegible]
Screw steamers	198	1,578	[illegible]
Sailing vessels	112	1,323	[illegible]
Total	588	4,443	467,967

There have been added to the navy during the past year, by purchase, some thirty tugs, over fifty steamers for blockading and supply purposes, and over twenty other vessels for tenders and storeships. At least twenty of the steamers were captured in endeavoring to violate the blockade.

IMPROVEMENTS IN NAVAL VESSELS.

Upon the assumption that the United States are to occupy a leading position among maritime nations, a primary object with the Government must be the maintenance of a naval force adequate for defence against all foreign aggression. The thorough transformation which has taken place in the character of naval warfare is the result of a change not less complete in the character and construction of naval vessels. The sailing ships-of-war, whose construction had been brought almost to perfection, were superseded first by paddle-wheel steamers, and they in turn have given place to vessels propelled by submerged screws. Steamers, however, are liable to disasters in battle, from which sailing vessels are exempt. A single chance shot may disable the most powerful steamer; and this exposure, rendering vessels of this class unsafe and dangerous, has led to precautions and safeguards for their protection, in the form of iron armature, by which a first-class man-of-war is made invulnerable to the ordnance formerly used in naval warfare. But this new form of defence has developed with it a corresponding improvement in the form and force of attack; and thus the proper naval armament of the present day, consisting of a calibre, range and power heretofore regarded as impossible, has become as novel and experimental as the new naval structures and defences which it is intended to assail. These successive changes, introducing into naval war-vessels powerful machinery to insure speed, armature for its protection, and heavy ordnance for assault, have led to a necessary constant increase in the size of ships, until the attainment of sufficient dimensions for *a first-rate man-of-war steamer, properly armored, and with suitable armament and room for* supplies, requires proportions which at first view seem enormous. Yet without such greatly augmented size, the essentials of invulnerability, speed, heavy armament, and space for the necessary supplies for the cruising operations, cannot all be secured.

In the responsible task of applying to naval vessels and naval armament the principles which modern invention and improvement have developed, the department has been compelled to pursue a path hitherto, to a great extent, unexplored. The monitor class of armored ships, with revolving turrets and few guns of heavy calibre, has proved itself to be well adapted for harbor defence and coast service, and in some emergencies these vessels, from their great powers of endurance, have shown themselves to be efficient and serviceable in offensive operations. This form and description of vessel, which originated in the inventive genius of Capt. JOHN ERICSSON, will perform not only all that should be expected of them to make our harbors secure, but when of enlarged capacity, may supersede ships of higher pretensions. To maintain our rightful maritime position, and for predominance upon the ocean, vessels of greater size than any turreted vessel yet completed may be essential. Not only must *they carry guns of a heavier calibre than* have heretofore been used at sea, but in order to make long cruises, and to cope successfully with any force, these vessels must have all possible strength, endurance, and speed. Their structure must, therefore, afford space enough for full sailing power, and for the most powerful steam machinery, and the large supplies of fuel needful to keep it at work. Being, unlike other great maritime nations, without distant colonies, where coal depots can be established on the shore of almost every sea, we must conform to the necessities of our condition, and build ships with capacity enough to take on board fuel sufficient for a long cruise. The space for other supplies, for munitions of war, and for the accommodation of officers and crews, should also be ample, and, in addition to this, each of these vessels must, in order to accomplish its work, present in its construction, armor, armament and propulsion, all the power that the resources of modern invention and mechanical science and art can furnish for attack, resistance and pursuit. A vessel of this description must, of course, cost a large price. But then a wise statesmanship will not fail to perceive that the possession of even a very few such unconquerable ships must, while vastly augmenting the force and renown of our navy, afford us, at the same time, an inestimable guarantee of peace with foreign nations; nor, in counting the cost of such floating structures, can we forget that, large as that cost may be, it yet sinks into insignificance in contrast with the expenditures and sacrifices of a single year, or even a month of foreign war.

In order that we may have at our command a navy which shall fulfil these unexampled and exacting conditions of efficiency, a commensurate public establishment for its construction and preparation is indispensable. A navy-yard on a large scale, and in many respects, of a new plan, amply furnished with all the proper facilities and aids for its operations, where machinery for steamers can be manufactured, iron vessels constructed, iron armature made and tested, and repairs of every description executed, is an absolute necessity. In view of these facts, I had the honor, on successive occasions, to urge this matter upon the attention of the last Congress; and the omission of that body to take even the preliminary measures toward the procurement and formation of such an establishment is a misfortune which the country is now made to feel.

The nature of the service to which our naval vessels have been subjected by long and continuous blockade, their exposure during all weathers and seasons, the necessity of keeping them under constant steam or their fires banked ready for any emergency, have put them to severe tests. Of course all vessels must at times be withdrawn for repair and refitment, and steamers subject to such hard usage must often be seriously damaged. Weeks, *and sometimes months, have been required for* the renovation or restoration of their engines and machinery. Such delay has been still further protracted by the inability of our public yards and shops to execute the work, and the Department, depending in a great degree on private industry, has been in a constant struggle to dispatch the steamers sent in for repairs. The limited facilities for manufacturing and repairing steam machinery at the public Navy-yards render them totally inadequate to meet a moiety of the demands made upon them. Even with the aid of private establishments, no inconsiderable portion of our naval force is waiting, unemployed, and detained from active service to the injury of the country. As an instance of the delay attending the repair of our ships and the insufficiency of our public works to meet our wants, it may be mentioned that the steam-frigate *Niagara*, ordered to Boston for repairs and refitment, was detained fourteen months for its completion. I again, therefore, most earnestly invoke the attention of Congress to the manifest and inauspicious fact that our Government has made no sufficient provision in its public establishments for the existing requirements of naval warfare. So long as our ships-of-war were to be built of wood and propelled by sails, our facilities for their construction were ample and complete. At former periods the Government, in view of its then present and prospective wants for naval purposes, incurred large expense in establishing dock-yards and otherwise providing for the service, but new defences and armament, vessels of iron, new motive power, and different material in their structure, require new dock-yards and workshops; the introduction of steam, the submerged propeller, the iron vessel, the armored ship, call for a different description of artisans, as well as different materials and workmanship. Our country is better prepared for this change than almost any other maritime nation, for we have but few sailing vessels of the large class, and those few to which steam cannot be applied may be used to advantage for other than fighting purposes; one of them, the *Vermont*, has been fitted and used as a storeship, and the *New-Hampshire*, formerly the *Alabama*, a ship-of-the-line, is being prepared for a similar purpose. They are each available and useful for this object, are adapted to it in every respect, and can be made capable of defence against attack. But for cruising and the objects held in view in their construction, these magnificent specimens of the old naval architecture and of the skill of our mechanics, although in their day they elevated the naval dignity and attested the power of the Republic, have now become comparatively useless.

The strength and durability of wooden vessels are in some respects inferior to those made of iron, and consequently they are less capable of sustaining the heaviest armament, and when they are plated with iron the disparity is increased. Consequently large ships of war, by which maritime supremacy is to be achieved and maintained, will, in all probability, be ultimately constructed chiefly of iron. The comparative advantages and disadvantages of iron and wood as the material to be used in the construction of vessels are obvious and practical. Among the considerations in favor of iron-clad vessels with hulls of wood are the rapidity with which they can be built, the abundance of material on our whole coast, and the facility with which workmen can be procured. Such vessels, moreover, can be coppered, and thereby retain their speed for a longer period. They will be less affected by a solid shot below the armature or plating, and the fracture made by the shot can be more easily mended. The disadvantages of wooden vessels are want of strength, as compared with those of iron structure, and the more rapid decay of the material, particularly when covered with iron plating; the action of the immersed iron armor on the copper sheathing near it, causing the copper to become foul and the immersed armor plates to waste; the difficulty of keeping the vessels tight under the armor plates, and the probably greater damage to which they are exposed from shells. On the other hand, the greater strength of iron permits the construction of ships of greater size and finer lines; and having greater internal capacity, they can be *at any time inspected in all their parts, are safe from fire, and are better protected from great* leaks, as they can have water-tight compartments; their repairs can generally be more easily made, and, from their great durability, they are probably in the end not more costly. An iron vessel, moreover, can be taken from the water and placed on land for preservation, which cannot be done with wooden vessels. The disadvantages of iron vessels are the serious local weakness of the thin plates composing the bottom of an iron ship; the danger that would result from getting on rocks or submerged obstructions; their liability to rapidly become foul in salt water, whereby their speed becomes greatly impaired, thus requiring it to be frequently docked for cleaning; the great danger from a shot striking below the armor plating as they roll; the injury caused by the splinters of iron when the plates are broken or smashed by shot; the corrosion inside from bilge-water; the difficulty in making temporary repairs of shot holes; and the limited number of artisans yet to be procured having skill in this description of employment. It should also be borne in mind that, while we have several Navy-yards for building wooden vessels, the Government possesses not a single yard and establishment for constructing those of iron, nor even for making plates and shafting.

While the principal attention of the department has, in the crisis of our affairs, been necessarily given to present and more pressing necessities, it has, nevertheless, kept in view the important end of establishing the naval power on a permanent basis. Proposals were issued for an iron-clad ship of the largest class, (under the authority contained in the appropriation bills,) but the cost, as shown by the propositions received for a ship of the necessary magnitude, was so great that it was deemed advisable to enter into no contract involving so large an expenditure, except by the express sanction of Congress.

In order, however, that justice should, in some degree, be done to the naval branch of the public service, and that it might be able to sustain its rightful position upon the ocean in the event of a foreign war, the parties competing for the large steamers were invited to make proposals for one of about half the proposed tonnage. One offer made under this invitation, at the most reasonable rate that could be obtained, and which it was deemed the interest of the Government not to exceed, was, with some modifications, accepted.

There are no parties in this country fully prepared to build iron vessels of the magnitude and description proposed, and the present high prices of material and labor unavoidably enhance the cost. The Government itself is unprepared to execute any such work, having no suitable yard and establishment, and is consequently wholly in the hands of private parties, to demand what they think proper, and prescribe their own terms. On former and repeated occasions, and elsewhere in this report, the department has fully expressed its opinion of this policy and the necessity why the Government should be prepared to build iron vessels, and the necessary machinery, of the largest class.

Besides the turreted vessels for coast defence and large armored ships for naval conflict, we need and should have steamers of high speed constructed of wood, with which to sweep the ocean, and chase and hunt down the vessels of an enemy. Fortunately, we are able to supply ourselves with vessels of this description, and a competent and healthful competition exists for their construction. A large portion of the establishments adapted to the construction of nautical engines have been enlisted by the department in the manufacture of steam machinery for vessels building at the Navy-yards and at private establishments.

NAVY-YARD AND ESTABLISHMENT FOR IRON VESSELS AND MACHINERY.

In consequence of the omission of Congress to take any action on the subject of enlarging the present circumscribed Navy-yard at Philadelphia, or to signify its acceptance or rejection of League Island, tendered to the Government for naval purposes by the City of Philadelphia, or in conformity with my suggestions to initiate means for establishing a suitable yard, workshops and docks for an iron navy, and the machinery and *armature which modern improvements render* necessary, no progress has been possible during the year on that important subject. The Government is destitute of a suitable establishment for the construction or repair of iron vessels, their machinery or armature, nor has it any place for preserving them when laid up in ordinary. Some proper and suitable accommodations for vessels of this description are necessary where there is fresh water, and, as stated in my communications to the last Congress, it has appeared to me that no place combines so many advantages as are to be found on the Delaware, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. A commission of naval and scientific gentlemen was appointed under the authority of Congress to examine League Island, and also to "make a survey and examination of the harbor of New-London, Conn., and its surroundings, with reference to its capacity and fitness for a naval depot and navy-yard, and whether the public interest will not be promoted by establishing a naval depot and navy-yard in or near said harbor of New-London, instead of League Island, and that they also make the same investigation in regard to the waters of Narragansett Bay." The majority of this Board recommended the establishment of an additional navy-yard at New-London. On that subject it is unnecessary that the Department should express an opinion. It is a question for Congress, which instituted the inquiry, to decide whether an additional navy-yard on the old plan is wanted at New-London, and should it be in the affirmative, it will be the duty of this Department to carry that decision, when made, into effect.

But aside from and independent of the question of an additional navy-yard, is that of more extended accommodations and more ample facilities on the Delaware than we now have in the narrow and wholly insufficient limits of the Navy-yard at Philadelphia. Those limits, as stated by the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in his able and practical report, can be enlarged to about double the present area by purchase at an expense of about $300,000; but with that addition the yard would still be wholly inadequate to the public necessities, and too small for such an extensive establishment as the wants of the Government require. It would, undoubtedly, be the part of wisdom and true economy to procure ground with ample water front for such an establishment as the increasing public wants demand, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and as soon as it can be made available to dispose of the present grounds and apply the proceeds toward improving the new location.

The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, whose experience and judgment entitle his opinions to consideration, suggests another locality than League Island, at Marcus Hook, a few miles below Philadelphia, on the right bank of the Delaware, which he supposes may, perhaps, be procured at a reasonable rate. From the examination which I have been enabled to give this subject, I am not prepared to say that the advantages are, to my mind, such as to counterbalance those attainable at League Island, which has been tendered to the Government for its acceptance, nor is there assurance that land near Marcus Hook can be procured at any price. Either place, however, might, I apprehend, be satisfactory; and, as I have already stated to Congress, there is no doubt that, for the purposes of a Navy-yard, and establishment for an iron navy and its wants, the banks of the Delaware present advantages that are not to be found elsewhere in the United States. Prompt and judicious action by the legislative branch of the Government upon this subject is, in my judgment, urgently needed, and will, when it shall have been had, be carried into effect by this department with all possible activity.

NAVAL DEPOT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

I deem it proper to again allude to the expediency of establishing at no distant day a naval depot, yard and foundry at some accessible and suitable point on one of the rivers in the Valley of the Mississippi. The selection of an appropriate location for this purpose, where vessels can be constructed and repaired, is a question of national importance. The United States have at this time one hundred naval vessels on the Mississippi and its tributaries. Iron and coal, as *well as wood, with all the materials for ships-of-war, are abundant, and may be found contiguous* to eligible situations.

Steamers of iron will endure for years in fresh water, and the naval vessels which the Government may place on those rivers will be preserved. Should the projected water communication connecting the Northern Lakes with the great interior rivers, by an enlarged ship canal, be carried into effect, the Mississippi squadron could be made available for the defence of our northern frontier, when circumstances required it.

EDUCATION OF ENGINEERS, ETC.

To attain and maintain our true position as a naval Power, the best talent in the country must be found among the officers who are to conduct the varied operations of the service, and adequate provision to secure such ability and accomplishment should command the attention of those who have charge of our naval affairs. Our naval school is producing officers of skill, well educated for their profession; yet if our ships and steam machinery are not at the highest attainable point of perfection, and the engineers are not skillful, the education and accomplishment of our officers will be unavailing to give us the naval superiority we should obtain.

By the introduction of steam into naval opera*tions, a new corps is engrafted into the naval ser*vice of men combining science with mechanical skill and genius, whose professional attainments and practical power demand the fostering care of the Government. Our naval engineers, like those of the army, should be thoroughly educated to their profession, for on them the motive power of our vessels and the efficiency of our steam machinery must hereafter depend. Steam engineering should indeed be one of the important studies of all naval officers, and should be taught at the Naval Academy. It would be well to encourage such young men as exhibit aptness for mechanical studies to cultivate their peculiar talents, whether as naval constructors or engineers, in that department in which they can render the highest public service. Other Governments pursue this course, and we shall find our advantage in giving similar encouragement to the young men of our own country.

It is a question, indeed, as sails are subordinate to steam, whether every officer of the line ought not to be educated to and capable of performing the duties which devolve upon engineers. The means of acquiring practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the subject should be furnished by this Government, and it would be well if every midshipman were to receive instruction in this

now important branch of his profession. If the public is not yet prepared to combine what at present are two distinct pursuits, and make every naval officer an engineer as well as a sailor, I would recommend the formation of a class at the Naval Academy of youths, giving a preference to those who may have already evinced mechanical skill and aptitude for engineering, who might be educated with special reference to their profession as engineers. After two years' study they could be received into the corps by conferring on them the appointment of Third Assistant engineers and assigning them to duty. The naval service and the country have suffered injury that can scarcely be estimated from the want of thorough, capable, and well-educated engineers. Many of our most efficient vessels have been disabled and crippled in the midst of their cruise, and sometimes even at the very commencement of their service, in consequence of the incapacity of the engineers, whereby the country has been deprived not only of the use of the vessel for weeks and sometimes for months, but the officers and crew have been constrained to inactivity instead of being employed against the enemy. Some measures are necessary to correct and prevent these disasters, so injurious to the country, and I know of none so thorough and complete as that of publicly educating and training engineers to the service. The most important branch of study at the Naval Academy is, very appropriately, seamanship. A general knowledge of the application and use of steam and of practical mechanics should follow as almost equally essential. Line officers of the navy, of whatever rank, should moreover have the privilege of attending lectures, and pursuing the subject of steam, mechanics, and, indeed, every branch that may be taught at the Naval Academy, and it is recommended that arrangements be made for carrying into effect these suggestions.

Having recommended the enlistment and training of boys for the navy, I deem it scarcely less important to suggest the policy of giving employment to our seamen in time of peace. Our commercial marine and fisheries have been and are valuable nurseries for sailors, on which the Government must rely in time of war for such additions as may be necessary to its force of thoroughbred naval seamen. But to build up and sustain a navy that shall be capable of asserting and maintaining the rights and honor of the country, the Government, in peace as well as in war, must foster that hardy and adventurous class who, in every conflict, at home and abroad, have always gallantly upheld the flag. A formidable navy at the commencement of our present difficulties would have caused foreign nations to abstain from aiding the rebels and brought the war to a speedy conclusion. Why might not the Government, in time of peace, employ its own fast steamers for ocean mail service, and, perhaps, other important transportation, such as carrying specie and packages of small bulk but high value? A slight armament of few guns on national vessels would be sufficient to exercise the men and to give character and security to the ship. Fronting as our country does on the two great oceans, this system would insure to us, first, vessels built and ready, at all times, for fighting purposes; second, an organization of able and efficient officers, with well trained and educated seamen, actively employed and always ready for naval service; third, rapid mail communication with different parts of the world; the whole furnishing a nucleus for the navy, where both its officers and better class of seamen would be constantly improving and fitting themselves for the highest public usefulness. No better school or training could be instituted for modern naval warfare, when seamanship is so much in advance of that which prevailed when only sailing vessels were known to the navy. Such a system would, beside being a nursery for the navy, contribute to the expansion of our commerce, which it would stimulate and encourage, and with which it would not come in competition. Under it the naval service would fraternize and be educated together when the country is at peace, and in time of war would combine the power of both for national purposes. Such employment of our national vessels would conduce to the interests of peace. These suggestions are intended to invite the attention of Congress to the important subject of establishing some system for the permanent benefit of the navy after the present hostilities have ceased.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS—PROMOTIONS, ETC.

The important service rendered by volunteer officers, and the courage and skill displayed by them, as also their adaptation to the profession, commends them to the consideration of Congress. While it cannot be expected, and would not be desirable, to incorporate permanently into the navy all who hold temporary appointments, there are among them some whose abilities and worth should not be lost to the service. Those who have served long and faithfully, and by their conduct, zeal, and ability merit it, should be promoted to Lieutenant Commanders, and a limited number of volunteer officers might be brought into the line.

It would doubtless conduce to the benefit of the service were officers of the line to undergo an examination for promotion to successive grades after leaving the Academy until they attain the rank of Commander. Such a regulation would avoid the necessity for Retiring Boards, and be an incentive to excellence and a just reward to those who strive to acquire professional knowledge after graduating from the Academy and entering on their career of active duty. Such a rule is established with the Engineer corps and Medical officers, and is productive of beneficial results. A like rule should be established with Assistant Paymasters, who ought not to be promoted until after the ordeal of an examination.

Suitable means should be taken to receive, prepare and train boys for the naval service. For this purpose one of the old ships of the line, now useless for cruising, might be stationed at some suitable place, perhaps at the Naval Academy, where boys between the ages of 13 and 18 might be enlisted and educated as seamen. The sons of sailors and others in the public naval and military service should be entitled to consideration for admittance to this school-ship, and it would be well to select annually from those most proficient, at least five to be transferred to the Naval Academy as midshipmen. The same ship might, if judged expedient, also answer for such a gunnery practice vessel as has been frequently recommended by the Bureau of Ordnance.

PIRATICAL ROVERS.

The recognition of the rebels as belligerents by the principal maritime Powers at the commencement of hostilities, gave strength and character to the insurrection, which it could never have had but for that recognition. A declaration of neutrality between the belligerents went abroad from Governments with which we were in amity, carrying with it the semblance of fairness, but which in its operation is most unjust toward this Government and country. The United States had an extensive commerce which penetrated every sea, while the rebels were without commerce or ships. The United States had a navy, and squadrons on almost every ocean; the rebels had not a single armed vessel at home or abroad. With a full knowledge of these facts, the principal maritime Powers of Europe hastened to recognize the rebels as belligerents, and to declare that both the belligerents should be treated alike in their ports; that the public armed vessels of neither should remain more than twenty-four hours in their harbors, nor receive supplies or assistance, except such as might be absolutely necessary to carry them home, and for three months thereafter they should not again receive supplies in any of the ports of those Governments. While this proclaimed neutrality did not affect a single ship of the rebels, for they had not one to be affected, it excluded the naval vessels of the United States from the ports of the principal maritime Powers throughout the world, except under the restrictions enumerated.

When the *Sumter*, a vessel stolen from our merchants, made her escape and went abroad armed, but without a recognized nationality, to seize and destroy our merchantmen upon the high seas, she found, unlike the Algerine corsairs, refuge and protection within the maritime jurisdiction of the great European Powers with whom the United States were in friendship; and finally, after being followed by our cruisers into the harbor of Gibraltar, she was permitted by the authorities to remain, not only twenty-four hours, but more than twelve months, and was eventually transferred to an English purchaser, went to an English port, was refitted and left the English shores with a contraband cargo, and has since run the blockade, carrying supplies to the rebels.

The *Alabama*, the *Florida*, the *Georgia*, are armed cruisers built in England, have an English armament on board, and are manned by crews who are almost exclusively European. Sailing sometimes under the English and sometimes under the rebel flag, these rovers, without a port of their own which they can enter, or to which they can send a single prize for adjudication, have roamed the seas, capturing and destroying the commercial ships of a nation at peace with Great Britain and France; but yet, when these corsairs have needed repairs or supplies, they have experienced no difficulty in procuring them, because it had been deemed expedient to recognize the rebels as belligerents. Not one of the many vessels captured by these rovers has ever been judicially condemned as a legal capture. Wanton destruction has been the object and purpose of the captors, who have burnt and destroyed the property of their merchant victims.

This theory of recognizing rebels as belligerents so soon as they lift their arms against the Government, and thus declaring them entitled to national privileges on the high seas and in the harbors of the world, although without a port or navy of their own, is the inauguration of a new policy in the history of nations. For a long succession of years it has been an important point in the progress of civilization, and particularly among the maritime Powers, that the police of the seas should be guarded and maintained by the subjection of captures to the adjudication of tribunals administering the law of nations, which receive from the hands of the captor his prize into the custody of that law to be disposed of by its rules; but the course pursued in fostering and giving encouragement to the rebel robbers who, without a recognized national flag or a port at their command, or any means of bringing their captures to judgment, are committing their predatory acts, is a restoration of that Algerine and Tripolitan system which long afflicted the civilized world, but which, under the lead of our Government, was exterminated in the early part of the present century.

Thus far these rovers have escaped capture. While in the West Indies, they were protected whenever they were enabled to flee into a neutral port, or get within a marine league of the shore of a neutral Government—a privilege that was never in any quarter extended to the Mediterranean corsairs. Unfortunately, most of the colonial authorities, and no inconsiderable portion of the population of the European dependencies, influenced by the professed neutrality which elevated insurgents, and sought to degrade the national authority to an equality with them, were in sympathy with the predatory rovers, and while lending them aid and often furnishing them with information, interposed obstacles and manifested unfriendly feelings to the lawful operations of the naval forces of the Union.

Compelled, as we have been, to withdraw to a great extent our foreign squadrons, in order to establish and enforce the blockade, the commerce of the United States, spread abroad upon every sea, has been annoyed, and often plundered and destroyed by these unlicensed rovers. With none of the nobler attributes or gallant and daring qualities which characterize naval warriors, and particularly the American sailor, these robbers of the sea shun a naval antagonist. Their prowess exhibits itself in plundering peaceful commerce, and their victims have been unarmed merchantmen. Traversing the seas as they do, without a country of their own to which they can resort, it has been difficult to trace or meet them; and thus far they have, with the shelter and assistance of Governments which recognize them as belligerents and equals, managed to elude our cruisers.

Their early operations were in the West Indies, where we have an extended commerce, and where they had coadjutors among those foreign adventurers who were engaged in illicit traffic, and sympathizers in a large portion of the colonial authorities. To protect our interest in that quarter, and especially to guard the treasure-ships in their transit to and from Aspinwall, a flying squadron was established in the Autumn of 1862, and placed under the command of Acting Rear-Admiral WILKES. That officer, by his energy and decision, contributed to break up one of the several lines of illicit traders organized to carry supplies to the rebels in ships ostensibly bound to Matamoras, but with cargoes having a contingent destination to Texas. While, however, he displayed efficiency in seizing that class of blockade-runners, and was successful in breaking up one of the many cunningly conceived arrangements, he failed to capture the piratical rovers.

The Department, anticipating that the *Alabama* and her associates would find it necessary to abandon the neighborhood of the Antilles, and satisfied of the direction they would then take, ordered the *Vanderbilt*, a fast steamer, on independent cruising duty, first in the West Indies, and then onward to the south. The orders to Commander BALDWIN, of the *Vanderbilt*, under date of Jan. 27, 1863, were: "When you are perfectly satisfied that the *Alabama* has left the Gulf or the West Indies and gone to some other locality, you will proceed along the coast of Brazil to Fernando Noronho and Rio de Janeiro, making inquiries at such places as you may think advisable. From Rio, continue your course to the Cape of Good Hope," &c., &c.

In derogation of these special and explicit orders, Acting Rear-Admiral WILKES, on falling in with the *Vanderbilt*, transferred his flag to that vessel, and attaching her to his squadron, detained her so long in his possession as to defeat the object and purpose of the Department. He did not release her until the 13th of June, when Commander BALDWIN proceeded to carry out his instructions, but he was too late. He arrived at Fernando Noronho on the 4th of July, at Pernambuco on the 8th, at Rio de Janeiro on the 14th; thence he proceeded, on the 2d of August, to St. Helena, instead of going to the Cape of Good Hope. The unfortunate detention of the *Vanderbilt* wholly defeated the plans of the Department for the capture of the *Alabama*, *Florida*, and *Georgia*. They, as the Department anticipated, arrived in those latitudes and visited those ports in May, but the *Vanderbilt*, instead of being there to receive them, as the Department intended, was improperly retained in the West Indies until after that period.

In addition to the few vessels stationed abroad to guard our national interests, others have from time to time been dispatched in pursuit of the rovers, all of which are built in and have gone abroad from foreign ports to prey upon our commerce. The details of all the measures which have been adopted by the Department in this view it is not necessary here to disclose. But with most of our naval vessels engaged in enforcing the blockade, and without a clue to guide our independent cruisers on the trackless ocean, they have thus far been unable to encounter these semi-piratical vessels, which always seek to evade a naval antagonist. Were the probabilities greater than they are, however, of encountering them, and were our public naval vessels permitted to enter the ports of the maritime Powers for fuel and other supplies when in pursuit, it would not promote the interests of commerce nor the welfare of the country to relax the blockade for that object. We have, however, no excess of seamen, nor even a sufficient supply for the immediate and imperative duties that are pressing upon us, and although it would be inexpedient to make public all the means that are taken and causes that control the action of the Government, it may not be improper to state that one of our largest and fastest steamers, destined for foreign service, has been detained for months in consequence of an inadequate supply of seamen to man her. Other vessels are also short of their complement.

SEAMEN.

The operation of the draft has been, in some respects, detrimental to the naval service. No exemption of sailors or mariners having been provided for in the acts of the last Congress, these men, who may be deemed and are experts, fostered and cherished by all Governments, and of whom no sufficient supply can be obtained, are liable to be withdrawn from the element to which they have been educated, and where they properly belong, and compelled to serve as soldiers. In this respect not only a hardship is inflicted on the men, but the navy and the country are injured. It has been the wise policy of the Government at all times to encourage and cherish its supply of seamen. By express provision of the act of May, 1792, "all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States" were exempted from militia duty. Bounties have been paid to the fishermen, and by former laws, not only man-of-war's-men, but all mariners, have been exempt from militia service, it being considered that they performed an equivalent duty, or were liable to be absent when a draft took place. Under the recent enactment, petty officers, acting engineers, and others indispensable to a ship's complement and efficiency, have, as well as seamen, been subject to the draft while on shipboard and in naval service. Some of them on distant stations have been enrolled, drafted, and put to great inconvenience in their efforts to obtain relief, not unfrequently subjecting their commander and the seamen themselves to embarrassment. It certainly could not have been intended by Congress that persons in actual service afloat should be withdrawn from the navy, where they were faithfully discharging indispensable duties, and then be compelled, under the penalties of the law, to go into the army.

In enforcing the draft on any community which has furnished a large number of sailors, proper deductions ought doubtless to be made from the quota required for the army. Of the thirty thousand seamen in the naval service a large proportion are from the maritime towns on the seaboard. A Committee of the township of Gloucester, in Massachusetts, in addressing this Department on the subject, state that their township alone has furnished to the army over thirteen hundred soldiers, an excess of more than one hundred beyond the number required; but in addition to these they have given to the navy about six hundred sailors, yet under the law, as for volunteers, no allowance is made for seamen who have enlisted. As a community they are entitled to relief for the men that they have supplied to the navy, and so with other places similarly situated. Unless these facts are rightfully considered and acted upon, the existing law will tend to the prejudice of the navy, for every community will encourage its men to go into the army at the expense of the navy, because there is no relief or credit or mitigation of the draft in consequence of enlistments in the naval service. In another respect the laws are in their effect made to operate to the prejudice of the navy. The high bounties for enlistments into the army induce many sailors to enlist as soldiers, although their services would be vastly more useful to the country on the element to which they have been trained and accustomed. The result is that there are many seamen in the army, serving as soldiers, who have been drafted or drawn thither by bounties or other causes, who desire to be transferred to the navy, and have frequently made application to that effect, but it is understood that the law does not authorize such transfer. As it is difficult to procure educated, trained and able seamen in such numbers as are wanted, and skillful and experienced sailors are worth more to the country in the navy than they can be in the army, it would be productive of great benefit if the law authorized such transfer to be made. No well-directed efforts should be spared to increase our naval strength, for it is mainly on the ocean that our rightful position as a nation is to be secured and maintained. The sailor is always and everywhere true to his flag. When, in the early days of the rebellion, the recreant officers in numbers deserted the Government to which they owed and had sworn allegiance, they could not shake the loyalty and fidelity of the crews. These remained faithful to the flag under whose folds they had carried into every sea and to every clime the honor and power of the Republic. It has been the policy of every commercial country to extend encouragement and give strength to the navy which protects its commerce. Such should be our clear and unquestionable policy. Under the extraordinary expansion of our navy and the pressing demand for seamen, it is a public duty not only to permit those seamen who are in the army to be transferred, but to encourage such transfers, and, at the same time, in so far as it may be possible, to make the inducements to enter the naval service at all times fully equal to those offered to soldiers on their enlistment. No nation, and least of all the United States, can wisely strengthen its army by weakening its naval power.

Unfortunately for the country, the disunion element which for some years gave direction to public affairs so shaped the measures of Government as to keep down and cripple our navy. Aware that it was a branch of the service which could have no sympathy in a denationalizing or disunion scheme, or be made subject to rebel control—knowing, moreover, that there were no sailors in the disaffected region, these men, in anticipation of their insurrectionary movements and in their whole policy and action, were hostile to the navy. But the changed condition of affairs, the loyalty of our sailors, the great service which the navy has everywhere rendered in the cause of the Union, and its importance for our peace and security abroad and at home, demand it should have all due encouragement.

The number of seamen in service on the 1st of July last, excluding the Mississippi squadron, was about 34,000. The number of enlistments from January 1st to October 1st was 19,000, mostly landsmen. From causes, to some of which allusion has already been made, the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of seamen for the increase of the service has been great, and at times vessels have been detained and unable to proceed to sea for the want of crews. The lack of sufficient seamen arises from no diminution in the monthly number of enlistments, but from the increased wants of the service. During the year 1862 the average number of enlistments were 1,529 per month. During the present year the average has been over 2,000 per month. Unfortunately, the policy which it has been deemed necessary to pursue is such as in its effect to weaken the navy by offering extraordinary bounties to soldiers, by subjecting mariners to the army draft, without permitting them to enter the navy if they desired to do so, and by omitting to make any provision to relieve from its operation those communities which furnish the seamen to man our ships. The large bounties offered by the General and State Governments, and often also by the local municipal authorities, as inducements to enter the land service, have had the effect of enticing into that service many professional seamen, who, but for these extraordinary inducements, would have enlisted in the navy. Towns on the sea-coast, where the population is to a great extent of a maritime character, as I have specified in a single instance, have been obliged to furnish their quota for army service, thus largely diminishing the number from whom naval enlistments would naturally be expected.

The proclamation of September last must, from these causes and the operation of our laws, still further draw upon the limited number whose proper field is upon the ocean, and who should by every dictate of policy be encouraged by the Government to enter the navy, instead of being enticed from it by pecuniary bounties or forcibly withdrawn by draft. Besides the exhausting governmental influence adverted to, we are compelled to meet the high prices and active competition of commercial enterprise.

The present and prospective difficulty of procuring seamen in numbers sufficient to man our ships is such as to call for the action of Congress. Our legislation should not be in its effects detrimental to that branch of the public service which it is the policy of every wise Government to promote. Were as large a bounty to be paid to those who enlist in the navy as to those who enter the army—were the quota of towns and communities under any call for the increase of the National forces to be credited with the men furnished to the navy, and were seamen who may be drafted permitted the choice of entering either the land or naval service, the navy would be relieved of serious embarrassment. There is no draft, and there can be none, to reinforce the army as there may be to supply the navy. While every able and sound man of proper age can be made a soldier and put into immediate service, there are comparatively few of our population who can be employed as sailors. The latter may be considered experts, and instead of bounties, allurements or drafts, to withdraw seamen from the element to which they belong, the reverse should be the fact. Our mariners have given marked and distinctive superiority to the cause of the Union in this contest. The rebels have some naval officers of reputation and ability, but not sailors. Yet that branch of the service which in this and in every war must give character and nationality to the country, has been, and is, and will be subjected to embarrassments and deprived of a portion of its legitimate effective force by the operation of existing laws. The whole subject being of great importance in every respect, is commended to the early and considerate action of Congress.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Naval Academy, which at the commencement of the insurrection was removed from Annapolis, is still continued at Newport, Congress having taken no measures relative to its permanent location. The total number of Midshipmen on the 12th of November was four hundred and sixty-three. Of these, two hundred and eight, standing highest in academic rank, are quartered on shore in buildings rented for the purpose. The residue are on board the school-ships *Santee* and *Constitution*, the junior class being on the latter ship.

The *Macedonian*, which has her full battery on board, is moored near the school-ships. All the midshipmen are stationed at quarters on board her, and exercise at stated times at divisions and general quarters, in the most thorough and careful manner.

In consequence of the reduction of the number of the officers at the period when the navy was expanding, it became important that the full complement of Midshipmen should be appointed, and permits were therefore issued one year ago to supply deficiencies caused by the rebellion. A similar course has been adopted the present year, in order that the Government shall not be deprived of its legal quota of properly educated naval officers, by reason of the insurrection.

For a period the pressure for trained officers was so great that volunteer appointments were conferred on those who left the Academy and entered the service, but the example and influence were deemed unfavorable, and the practice was therefore discontinued. No appointments of this description have knowingly been made during the current year.

The Annual Board of Visitors for the Naval Academy for 1863 convened at Newport, R. I., on the 18th of May, and were engaged until the 1st of June in witnessing the examination of the several classes of Midshipmen, and in inspecting the police and management of the institution. In consideration of the importance of the Academy to the service, and the interest naturally felt in its management, it was thought proper to associate some gentlemen in civil life from different parts of the country with the naval officers upon the Board of Visitors, and the Board was accordingly composed of Rear-Admiral L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Hons. EDWARD EVERETT and CHARLES EAMES, SIDNEY BROOKS, Esq., Commodore H. K. HOFF, C. H. CATHCART and JACOB BUTLER, Esqs., and Commodore R. B. HITCHCOCK. In their full and carefully considered report, the members of the Board unanimously expressed a high and even unanticipated degree of satisfaction with the accommodations of the students, both on shipboard and on shore, with the organization of the commissariat and supply departments, with the sanitary regulations of the establishment and its discipline and government, and with the various professional exercises of the midshipmen afloat and ashore. From what they saw of the field exercises, they were convinced that ample instruction is given, and adequate proficiency acquired at the institution to enable the young officers to train and command crews of seamen for efficient cooperation with a military force of infantry or artillery on land, and in the practical departments of professional education the instruction given to the students, and the skill exhibited by them, merited their highest commendation.

They regard the whole system of superintendence, police and discipline under the present management of the institution as one of its most admirable features, and evidence was presented to them showing the abundant willingness of the authorities of the City of Newport to cooperate with the government of the academy in the endeavor to remove the temptations which are apt to beset the footsteps of youth. In their personal intercourse with the students, the Board say that they were much impressed by their habitually gentlemanlike manners and well-bred style of demeanor.

In the removal of the academy temporarily to the quarters at Newport, it is the opinion of the Board there has been no perceptible diminution of its efficiency or the good order of its discipline. The quartering of the students on shipboard during at least the first year of their attendance is approved of, and is said to possess unquestionable advantages in the management of the institution. In the general plan and organization of the academy, the Board think it will compare favorably with the best naval schools in the world.

Several recommendations are made by the Board, and among them provision for thorough instruction, both theoretical and practical, in steam engineering. Upon an invitation from the municipal authorities of Newport, they visited Coaster's Harbor Island, which has been offered by that city to the Government as a permanent site for the Naval Academy. Without expressing an opinion as to the expediency of permanently removing the academy from Annapolis, the board deemed it proper to say, that in the event of such removal, they consider the island in question admirably adapted for the purpose indicated.

Upon the occasion of the delivering of diplomas to the graduating class, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, at the request of the superintendent and officers of the academy, and at the instance of his associates, addressed a public valedictory discourse to the assembled classes, which, in its comprehensive and statesmanlike appreciation of the position and influence of the institution, its patriotic spirit and characteristic eloquence, cannot but have a salutary influence, and at the request of the Board it has been published.

ORDNANCE.

The present condition of our naval ordnance, as presented in the report of the chief of that bureau, will be read with interest. It exhibits a gratifying advance in that service since the commencement of the rebellion, and furnishes evidence that in general efficacy we are in a condition to maintain a standing at least equal to that of any other Power. Aided by private enterprise, the necessities of the country, which were great, have been surmounted, and dispensing with the old artillery to which we for a time were compelled to resort, our naval vessels have now an armament worthy of the service.

The suggestions embraced in the report of the Chief of Ordnance are commended to the consideration of Congress, and those which relate to the magazines and a gunnery ship are entitled to special regard.

PRIZES.

The number of vessels captured by the squadrons and reported to the department to the 1st of November, is 1,045, classified as follows: Schooners, 547; steamers, 179; sloops, 131; brigs, 30; barks, 26; ships, 15; yachts and small boats, 117. This is exclusive of a large number destroyed on the Mississippi and other rivers and on the coast. A table giving their names, dates of capture and other particulars is appended to this report.

At the close of the war of 1812 there were 291 vessels, including gunboats and tenders, in the navy, and the entire number of captures of armed and unarmed vessels made by them was 291. Five hundred and seventeen commissioned privateers were afloat during the war, and their captures numbered 1,428—making the total number of captures by public and private vessels 1,719.

The value of prizes sent to the Courts for adjudication since the blockade was established is not less than thirteen million dollars. The value of those already condemned, and of which notice has been received at the department, is $6,538,685 40; the expenses have been $607,407 54, leaving for distribution $5,897,970 36, as appears by the following table:

	No. of Cases.	Gross Amount of Sales.	Costs and Expenses.	Net Amount for Distribution.
Boston	13	$664,323 15	$35,188 44	$639,133 81
New-York	69	2,218,263 29	281,162 67	1,937,736 21
Phila'phia	57	*1,859,434 76	149,806 06	1,670,518 97
Key West	71	1,432,952 30	133,201 55	1,304,053 51
Washing'n	44	72,001 02	11,966 12	60,900 06
Illinois	11	91,519 25	5,068 40	86,520 89
Total	265	$6,538,685 40	$607,407 54	$5,897,970 36

*The sum of $33,115 72 allowed to claimants by decrees of Court.

One-half of the net proceeds arising from the sale of prizes is by law set apart as a fund for the payment of naval pensions. The pension-roll on the 6th of November last amounted to $159,612 55, and the estimated increase during the remaining eight months of the fiscal year is $32,570. The moiety of prize money dedicated as a pension fund, and now accumulating, should be made a permanent investment in registered Government securities. Were such the case, it is believed that the annual interest would be sufficient to meet all liabilities for naval pensions. At least $2,500,000 can now be invested without interfering with the prompt payment of pensions. I recommend that the fund now on hand be made permanent, and that hereafter, whenever the amount shall reach $100,000, at least one-half shall be invested in registered Government securities bearing six per cent. interest.

BOUNTIES FOR DESTRUCTION OF ENEMIES' VESSELS.

The fourth section of the "Act for the better government of the navy," approved July 17, 1862, provides "that a bounty shall be paid by the United States for each person on board any ship or vessel of war belonging to an enemy at the commencement of an engagement, which shall be sunk or otherwise destroyed in such engagement by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States, or which it may be necessary to destroy in consequence of injuries sustained in action, of one hundred dollars, if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force; and of two hundred dollars, if of equal or superior force; to be divided among the officers and crew in the same manner as prize money."

Since the enactment of this law there have been repeated cases in which the right to the bounty has accrued to the officers and crews of vessels of the navy, particularly on the Western waters; but there being no appropriations to which the expenditure could properly be charged, the claims to the bounty have remained unsettled, and the just expectations of those entitled to the reward have been disappointed. The amount necessary to pay the claims which have accrued would probably not exceed $250,000; and it is desirable that an early provision be made for the payment of this just debt. In the event of an appropriation for the purpose, a Board will be appointed by the department for the examination of the claims as they may be ascertained in any other manner which Congress may be pleased to direct.

The interest of the naval service in the distribution of prize money, and the duties imposed by law upon this department in that connection, have necessarily drawn its attention to the present state of our legislation upon the whole subject. It is not doubtful, in my judgment, that some modification of existing laws, and some additional legislation in relation to prize proceedings and the distribution of the proceeds of prizes, are necessary. The several statutes now in force upon the subject appear to have been, in some of their provisions, hastily drawn, and they certainly fail to embody and carry into effect, with due promptness and convenience, a consistent and well-defined public policy. It is my purpose, at an early day, to communicate to Congress, through its appropriate Committee, the views which I entertain as to the defects of our present laws in relation to prizes, and to suggest such remedy in legislation as the interests of the public service seem to require.

FLEET ENGINEERS AND PAYMASTERS.

The large increase of our naval force, and the organization and size of squadrons, have made it necessary to detail certain officers to duty for which no legal provision has been made. By the act of 1828, the appointment of a Surgeon of a Fleet was authorized. At that time there was not a steam vessel in the navy, whereas, we have now few others. Under this change the necessity of a Fleet Engineer is, to say the least, quite as necessary as that of Fleet Surgeon. A Fleet Paymaster is also required for each of the squadrons. As the express legal authorization of these officers, who are now detailed by regulation of the department, will cause no increase of salary, I would invite the required legislation to sanction the appointment of a Fleet Engineer and Fleet Paymaster for the respective squadrons.

The appointments of Acting Assistant Paymasters provide for an existing necessity, but it will be advisable to increase the corps of regular Paymasters above the present limited number, either now or on the general reorganization which must take place at the close of hostilities.

MARINE CORPS.

Difficulty has been experienced in keeping up a full complement of marines in consequence of the high bounties paid for army recruits. Many whose time has expired, though preferring to remain with their old corps, have been induced by extraordinary bounties to enter the army. It has not been the policy of this department to resort to the system of bounties for either the marine or naval service, but circumstances may render it necessary.

The Colonel-Commandant recommends that the corps, which, when full, consists of three thousand men, should be increased to three thousand five hundred. This increase would not be an undue proportion to the naval increase; but a large portion of the vessels now in commission are of a description that do not require a marine-guard. If, therefore, the corps were full, the present number would probably be sufficient for present requirements. On a few important occasions a battalion has been detailed for army duty; but the want of equipments and other causes, render their employment in a service to which they are not drilled, and to which they do not belong, a question of doubtful expediency. It is a question, indeed, whether it would not be better in every respect to attach the corps permanently to the navy or the army, and make it exclusively subject to the control of one or the other branches of service, instead of occupying an equivocal position as regards both.

The discipline of the corps is excellent, and among its officers are some who would do credit to any service. It is earnestly recommended by the Colonel-Commandant that justice to the corps requires that its Chief should hold corresponding rank with other officers who have like command. I have heretofore respectfully submitted this subject to the consideration of Congress.

COAST SURVEY.

It is due to the officers connected with the coast survey that the assistance which they have given to our squadrons should be acknowledged. The value of the information which they have furnished our blockading forces throughout the war cannot be overestimated. Not only on the coast, but on the great interior rivers, they have aided the service, and promoted its efficiency and its intelligent action. Rear-Admiral PORTER expresses his great obligation to a small coast survey party that accompanied the Mississippi Squadron for the maps and sketches which were used by him, and consulted by the army officers in guiding their operations. They were constantly employed in delineating the face of the country, gaining topographical and hydrographical knowledge, compiling maps, and sketching when the maps were found to be erroneous. The squadron would have been sometimes embarrassed without them. War cannot be successfully carried on without good maps, and the General or Admiral who has the best charts will have an advantage which will go far to insure success.

LIGHTS AND SIGNALS AT SEA.

With the view of preventing collisions at sea, some alterations and improvements have been made in the description of lights and signals to be used, and also in the rules and regulations to be observed by sea-going vessels when approaching each other. Heretofore there has not been uniformity in these respects, and disasters have been the consequence. In order that the law and practice may be universal among maritime nations, the Governments of Great Britain and France prepared a set of rules and regulations, which have been submitted to the various maritime Powers, and to which the attention of this Government was invited the early part of the present year. These rules, being very nearly those which had governed the usage of sea-service instructions which were issued to our naval officers to conform to them. But these instructions are mere departmental regulations, and do not extend to vessels in the merchant service. In order to carry them into effect, and give them the force of international maritime law, some legislative sanction seems to be necessary. It is also desirable these rules should apply to vessels in the merchant service, and all vessels on our rivers and inland waters should be required to conform to them.

DEFENCE OF PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARD.

The exposed condition of the navy-yard and public property at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, requiring protection, and there having been no garrison for the defence of that place, additional measures to insure its safety became necessary. Eleven 8-inch guns were accordingly mounted on the old breastworks on Seavey's Island, in front of the navy-yard, and five guns of the same calibre in the yard itself; and as there were no marines or soldiers to man them, one hundred contrabands were enlisted at Fortress Monroe, and sent North for that purpose. They are in charge of naval officers, and are being drilled in the use of heavy ordnance.

THE BAINBRIDGE.

Following the practice in similar cases heretofore, and with a view to such action as Congress may deem proper, I take this occasion of bringing to your notice, and that of the country, the loss of the United States brig *Bainbridge*. The brig, under command of Acting Master T. J. DWYER, sailed from New-York on the 14th of August, for Port Royal, S. C., and from the statement of one of her crew, who was picked up at sea, and claimed to be the only survivor, the unfortunate vessel capsized in a gale off Cape Hatteras, on the 21st of August. No further tidings of the brig, or those who were on board of her having been received, and in view of the time that has elapsed, there seems to be no doubt of her loss with all on board, except the seaman referred to. It rests with Congress to fix a day upon which the vessel shall be regarded as having been lost, in order that the accounts of those who perished may be properly adjusted, and to make proper provision for the families of those who shared the fate of the *Bainbridge*.

CONTRACTS.

The system of making annual contracts under existing laws, by advertisement and award to the lowest bidder, is attended with many difficulties and embarrassments, and often with loss to the Government. To a great extent the fair and honest dealer is excluded, or deterred from competition, by the devices of the less scrupulous, who resort to contrivances to evade the law, and secure to themselves the contracts. It is the object of the Government to obtain good articles, at a fair price, and the laws were intended to secure this result; but by combinations, fictitious bids, proposals from irresponsible persons, and various artful schemes, the object of the laws is defeated, and the means which were intended by Congress to guard the rights of the fair dealer and the public interest are perverted, to the injury of both. When proposals are made to furnish the Government with supplies at prices below the market value, as is done in many cases, the transaction indicates fraud. Contractors do not intend to make losing contracts with the Government, and fair and responsible dealers do not make such proposals. Such men are driven from competition by these improper practices. The law, however, permits no alternative but the acceptance of the lowest offer, regardless of the individual who makes it, or the devices he practices.

Were the subject of the purchases confided to the respective Bureaux, under sanction of the Department, the Government would, I am confident, be better and generally more economically served. A degree of discretion can be intrusted to those officers, who are men of integrity and responsible to the Government, to discharge this duty with fidelity.

ADVANCE IN WAGES.

The enhanced prices in every department of business, and even in the necessaries of life, operate with peculiar hardship on many who are in the Government service. In some instances, where there is a fixed legal compensation, the circumstances of the times have so changed values that the remuneration received is scarcely sufficient for the subsistence of those who are in the employ of the Government. The subject is one that peculiarly addresses itself to Congress, and it may be worthy of consideration whether an advance of twenty-five per cent. upon their present compensation ought not in these cases to be made, to continue until one year after the close of the war. In the Navy-yards, and public and private establishments generally, as large or larger advance has been made to the mechanics and other employes.

EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES.

The appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, were	$71,567,[illegible] [illegible]
Expenses of the department during same time	63,211,105 27
Leaving an unexpended balance of	$8,3[illegible] [illegible]

This amount will, however, be absorbed in the completion and armament of vessels under contract and the payment of other liabilities incurred prior to the close of the fiscal year.

The expenditures have embraced, besides the ordinary disbursements for the naval establishment, the construction in whole or in part, and the repair, of seventy-one iron-clad vessels on the Atlantic and Western waters, the purchasing, repairs and alterations of three hundred and thirty vessels, as well as the charter money for the ordinary service, and for the search after piratical vessels on the coast.

The estimates submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, are as follows:

Pay of the navy	$19,4[illegible] 00
Construction and repair of steam machinery	9,362,000 00
Construction and repair of vessels	2,575,000 00
Construction of armor-plated sea steamers	19,[illegible],000 00
Ordnance and magazines	[illegible]
Fuel, hemp and equipment of vessels	7,340,[illegible]
Provisions and clothing	[illegible]
Contingent and miscellaneous	[illegible]
Navy-yards and superintendents	2,538,448 [illegible]
Marine corps	1,145,321 [illegible]
Surgeons' necessaries and hospitals	[illegible]
Tables of navigation, nautical instruments, and Naval Academy	[illegible]
Total	$142,[illegible]

These estimates are large, but they are made upon a war basis, and the present extraordinary cost of material and labor renders a corresponding increase of estimates necessary. On the assumption that the war will continue—and no other rule is a safe one—large additions are to be made to our naval force, and the hard service to which all our squadrons are subjected makes the repair and refitment expensive.

A considerable portion of this expenditure will be an investment for value received, and the vessels and property will remain on hand when the rebellion shall be suppressed. The efficient naval vessels will continue to constitute the armed naval power that will be used to vindicate and defend our national rights, or may be considered an economical investment to insure peace. Such vessels as may not be adapted to naval ocean service can be sold to the merchant marine, from which many of them were procured. Whatever sums may be expended for docks, yards, buildings, machinery, &c., will be permanent investments for the country.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, it is with sincere gratification that I acknowledge the able and efficient aid which I have received in the performance of my official duties, from the gentlemen who, in their several grades, have been associated with me in this Department. I have, on former occasions, expressed my high appreciation of the services of the Assistant Secretary and of the several Chiefs of Bureaus, whose interesting reports are appended. Additional experience only confirms this favorable opinion. I commend also the faithful and satisfactory manner in which the largely augmented clerical labors of the Department have been performed. It has fallen to me to conduct the affairs of this Department during a period of trial and sacrifice, in the course of which our country, by an effort which challenges the admiration of the world, has not only created a naval power, but has successfully applied that power in the most arduous naval enterprises ever undertaken. When, under such circumstances, devoting all my energies to the duties of my position, and meeting all its grave responsibilities to the best of my ability, I have been constantly cheered and sustained by the assured conviction that the Navy of the United States has achieved a great and new historical renown; that it has expanded and is expanding in a measure commensurate with the exigencies of the country and of the times; that it has done and is doing heroic service in a great and sacred cause, and that its force is wielded by a body of officers and men who have established the highest claim to the gratitude of their country.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

To the PRESIDENT.

The Cavalry Raid at the Battle of Chattanooga.

A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial* writes:

"The battle of Chattanooga was fought and won without the coöperation of any cavalry on the Federal side. The cause of this was partially owing to the impossibility of obtaining forage, and partially to the fact that the ridge was too steep to permit a cavalry force to render any material aid in operations from the front. But GRANT did not permit the cavalry to remain idle. On Tuesday afternoon they quietly crossed SHERMAN's pontoons, and while the enemy's attention was attracted by SHERMAN's batteries, they moved, under cover of night, to the rear of the enemy's right. The force was under command of Col. LONG, and consisted of the First and Second Ohio, and part of the Fourth Ohio, Fourth Michigan, Seventeen Indiana mounted infantry, and the Ninetieth Illinois mounted infantry. A few hours after dark they arrived three miles in the rear of BRAGG, where a train of sixteen wagons laden with forage was captured. The spoils were taken to Tyner's, where they cut the telegraph, and captured two couriers with important dispatches from JOE JOHNSTON to BRAGG. Six miles below a halt was made until 5 o'clock in the morning, when they received intelligence of a train of supplies belonging to CHEATHAM, en route from LONGSTREET to BRAGG's army. After a rapid ride of ten miles, the train of eighty wagons, with Quartermaster's stores, and a Paymaster's box, were captured. In the train was a Paymaster's box, containing $60,000 in rebel currency and $500 in gold and silver. The guard, and horses and mules were all captured. Retracing their steps, they approached Cleveland, on the outskirts of which they took six teams, and soon after three Quartermaster's wagons, loaded with valuable booty. Charging into the town, the residents were astonished to see the Yankees, and a regiment of cavalry (Second Kentucky) were not long in placing some distance between the town and them. At Cleveland, 1,000 bushels of grain, and 3,000 barrels of flour and other valuable plunder were taken. Wednesday night was spent in Cleveland. On the following morning a detachment was sent to Charleston, where a sharp fight took place, with the loss of one private, KARSON, Second Ohio. The track of the railroad connecting BRAGG and LONGSTREET's communication, was torn up for fifteen miles, the telegraph cut, and the enemy otherwise harrassed. This morning, three infantry regiments and two of cavalry entered the town, and after a brief skirmish, our cavalry retreated, with all their captured supplies.

"This raid was one of the best of the war, and its execution was intrusted to worthy hands. They are a brave force, who have rendered service to the army, and never fail in accomplishing what they may attempt."

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

BRIDGEPORT, Ala., Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.

A burial party, under Gen. GROSE, has just returned from the old battle-field of Chickamauga, and reports having decently buried over four hundred bodies, generally in an advanced stage of decomposition. There are yet many unburied. It is probable another party will be sent to finish the good work.

Gen. BRAGG and the rebel army have written themselves brutes and barbarians by their wanton disregard of the claims of humanity.

Your correspondent accompanied the party, and was witness of brutality, which, if he had not seen personally, he would be unwilling to believe. Of the whole number unburied, two only were Confederates, and these were evidently mistaken for Federals. There is nothing new from the command sent to intercept Longstreet.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message and Reports of the Secretaries.

Secretary Chase's Report to be Sent in To-Day.

Modification of the Enrollment Act Proposed.

The President's Course Respecting Exchange of Prisoners Approved by the House.

Notice of a Bill to Repeal the Fugitive Slave Law.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Reception of the President's Message—Election of Chaplain to the Senate—Notices of Bills—The President and the Exchange of Prisoners.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Mr. FOSTER presented the resolutions of the General Assembly of Connecticut, in favor of modification of the Enrollment Act, so that town organizations may have credit for the number of men raised on former calls for men.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, gave notice of bills providing for the adjustment of the accounts of the Fifth and Sixth Kansas regiments and auditing the claims, and indemnifying the citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, for the destruction of property by QUANTRELL's raid.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, gave notice of a bill to prevent Federal officers and soldiers interfering with elections in States.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, introduced a bill to grant a pension to the widow of the late Maj.-Gen. [illegible].

At 12½ o'clock, Mr. NICOLAY, the Private Secretary of the President, announced a Message from the President of the United States, which was read, with the proclamation appended.

The usual number of the Message was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then went into an election for Chaplain.

On the second ballot Dr. SUNDERLAND was re-elected, getting 21 votes out out of 40.

A message was received from the House, announcing the passage of the joint resolution of thanks to Gen. GRANT and for bestowing a medal upon him, &c.

Some discussion ensued as to immediate action thereon; but it being alleged that such hasty proceeding would afford a bad precedent, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of State, informing him that Admiral LISOVSKY has intimated to him a wish on his part, and that of the other officers of the Russian naval vessels now here, to receive on board of them the members of Congress and the ladies of their families, &c.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the invitation of Admiral LISOVSKY be accepted, and that Saturday of this week at noon be fixed for such reception, and that the Clerk be requested to communicate the action of the House to the Secretary of State.

Notices were given, under the rule of motions for leave to introduce bills, as follows:

By Mr. JOHN H. HUBBARD—A bill amendatory of an Act entitled an Act for organizing the military forces of the United States, etc., so as to equalize the operation of said act upon the towns and other sub-divisions of the enrollment districts.

By Mr. STEVENS—A bill was introduced to fix the time for the election of Representatives in Congress and to enable soldiers to vote at said elections; he also offered a bill to place colored soldiers and non-commissioned officers on the same footing with white men with regard to pay bounty and pensions.

Also, a bill to authorize the construction of the Peoples' Pacific Railroad.

Also, a bill to repeal the fugitive slave laws of 1793 and 1850.

Also, a joint resolution to repeal the joint resolution of the 17th of July, 1862, explanatory of an act to suppress insurrection, etc.

By Mr. ELIOT, a joint resolution repealing the last clause of a joint resolution approved July 17, 1862, entitled a resolution explanatory of an act to suppress insurrection, etc.

The Speaker announced, as the regular order of business the resolution submitted yesterday by unanimous consent by Mr. COX, and laid over under the rule. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully and urgently requested to take immediate steps for the exchange of such of our prisoners as are now confined in the prisons of the South, and that he be requested to communicate to this body all the correspondence in the War Department in reference to the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, submitted a substitute, namely:

That this House approve of the constant, statesmanlike and humane efforts of the Administration to secure an exchange of our prisoners now in the hands of the rebels, and that it is hereby recommended that such efforts be continued to secure an exchange of our prisoners now in the hands of the rebels.

This substitute to Mr. COX's resolution was agreed to by 94 to 73, and the resolution, as thus amended, was passed—yeas 105, nays 46, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, J. B. Blair, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandagee, Broomall, [illegible]

NAYS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, W. G. Allen, Ancona, [illegible] ... J. W. White, F. Wood—46.

Mr. NIBLACK gave notice, under the rule, of a bill to amend the Fugitive Slave Acts so as to prevent the return of fugitives.

The Annual Message was received from the President of the United States, it being handed in by Mr. NICOLAY, his Private Secretary, and it was, by unanimous consent, laid before the House.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, it was ordered that the Message and accompanying documents be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and printed.

Mr. STEVENS moved that 20,000 copies extra of the Message and documents be printed, which motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Then, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House adjourned.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

SPEAKER COLFAX AND THE COMMITTEES.

Speaker COLFAX is busily engaged in making up his Committees. There is a great pressure for positions on the Committee of Ways and Means. It will be selected with unusual care. Mr. COLFAX is alive to the importance of placing upon it the best financial and business talent in the House. It is quite probable that HENRY G. STEBBINS, elected as a Democrat, and conceded to be one of the most skillful bankers in the City of New-York, will be offered the place on the Committee made vacant by ERASTUS CORNING's resignation; that STEVENS will retain his position as Chairman.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees of the Senate have been agreed upon by the Sub-Committee, and will be announced to the Senate to-morrow. Material changes have been made.

THE COMMAND OF THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

The Secretary of War to-day relieved Gen. ANDERSON, and reinstated Col. MCKELVY, one of the very best administrative officers in America, to his former position in charge of the Convalescent Camp.

THE QUARTERMASTERS DEPARTMENT AT ALEXANDRIA.

Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. LEE has been assigned to the Quartermaster's Department at Alexandria, vice FERGUSON, in the old Capitol.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE.

The National Union League's semi-annual meeting is very generally attended. Much regret is expressed at the absence of Gen. BUTLER, who is a delegate from Massachusetts.

A MAIL LINE TO BUENOS AYRES.

Bostonians here are urging the establishment of a line of mail steamers between their City and Buenos Ayres, touching at Rio de Janeiro.

THE HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, will probably be Chairman of the House Naval Committee.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

THE PURSUIT OF THE CHESAPEAKE PIRATES.

The Treasury Department this morning received information by telegraph, from an officer of the revenue at Portland, of the reported seizure of the steamer *Chesapeake*. The State and Navy Departments were at once made acquainted with the fact. The Treasury Department immediately telegraphed to Collector BARKER to send a revenue cutter in pursuit of the pirates, but before this message reached him a telegram was received that he had already dispatched the *Miami* on that business. The State Department telegraphed to our Consul at St. Johns to detain the *Chesapeake*, should she arrive there; and the Navy Department telegraphed to Commander RHIND, at Portland, to take on board light artillery and a detachment of soldiers from the authorities, and go out in pursuit of the *Chesapeake*, in the United States steamer *Agawam*.

SECRETARY CHASE'S REPORT.

Extreme caution has been taken to prevent a premature disclosure of the contents of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances, which will be laid before Congress to-morrow at noon. Enough, however, has transpired to warrant the remark that it will show a less amount of public debt than was at first supposed by the Secretary, and that the general condition of the finances is satisfactory, and further, that the receipts from all sources, except the internal revenue, are much larger than his former estimates. The tables have been prepared with great care and labor, and important corrections have been made of old statements which has, by common consent, been regarded as accurate. The investigation of a single figure occupied twenty-four hours. The effort has been made to render the tables more accurate and complete than any which have heretofore emanated from the department, and it doubtless involved greater labor than any annual report, or perhaps all of them together. The transaction of the important current business of the office, while the Secretary was engaged night and day on the report, devolved on Assistant Secretary FIELD, whose incidental assistance in the arrangement of the tables, &c., and his attention to the printing, doubtless materially aided in the early compilation of the report.

The following are the estimates furnished by the respective heads of the departments, of the appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1865:

For the civil service, including the expenses of foreign intercourse, Courts, loans, public domain, and all other expenditures, except for pensions, Indians and the War and Navy Departments	$16,332,134 00
For pensions	1,300,000 00
For the Indian Department	2,257,[illegible] 00
For the army proper, &c.	560,452,[illegible] 55
For the Military Academy	215,[illegible] 00
For fortifications, ordnance, &c.	24,465,000 00
For the navy	142,618,705 40
Total	[illegible] 01

To the estimates are added statements, showing, first, the appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1865, made by former acts of Congress, of a specific and definite character, as follows, viz:

For miscellaneous objects, including expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	$7,[illegible] 14
For compensation to the General Post-office for mail services	700,000 00
For civilization of Indians	10,000 00
For arming and equipping militia	200,000 00
For interest on the public debt	25,[illegible] 00
Total	[illegible]

The estimated balances of the existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1864, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1864, and the balance applied to the service of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1865, viz.:

For the civil service and miscellaneous purposes	$8,220,150 97
For the Interior Department, Indians and pensions	4,163,371 77
For the War Department	910,193 12

It appears by the statement of the estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1864, that $511,200,[illegible] may be carried to the surplus fund.

THE OLD VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE—MESSAGE OF GOV. PIERPONT.

The Old Virginia Legislature completed its organization to-day at Alexandria. Gov. PIERPONT's Message was delivered to both Houses. It contains an argument against secession, and another in favor of the emancipation of all the slaves in the State, with a recommendation that the Legislature shall call a Convention of the people to secure the alterations of the Constitution to that end. In answer to the assertion that a majority of the people of the State were rebels, he urges that felons and paupers have no right to vote, nor have rebels. They cannot deprive the loyal of their rights if the loyal can assert their rights. And he contends that no counties of the State should hereafter be allowed a representation in the State Government until they are organized by the election of officers by whom taxes can be collected. In his argument upon the Slavery question he says: "The President's Proclamation frees all in the State except in a few counties. Without this amendment to the Constitution, I foresee endless strife and turmoil. All the State officers are sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Virginia. The laws of the State as they now stand recognize Slavery. The officers will be called upon for warrants to apprehend slaves and commit them to jail. The army of the United States will interpose. Thus a conflict will ensue, and the rebels glory in the strife. We must either decide to come into antagonism with the United States, or alter our organic law on the subject."

The Governor says he has reliable information from a large portion of the State that as soon as the *domestic violence is suppressed* there will be more than enough of capable men, who have never bowed to secession, to welcome and carry on the Government of the State and that of every county.

THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS ENTERTAINED.

The Secretary of the Navy this evening gave an entertainment to the Russian officers, the members of the Cabinet and other distinguished guests.

COURTESIES TO THE PRESS.

The newspaper press was to-day indebted to the gentlemen connected with the President's house, and the Navy, Interior, Treasury and Post-office Departments, for the courtesies extended in cheerfully furnishing important documents both for telegraphing and for publication in the city papers.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Another year of health and of sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. For these, and especially for the improved condition of our national affairs, our renewed and profoundest gratitude is due. We remain in peace and friendship with foreign Powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to involve us in foreign wars to aid an inexcusable insurrection have been unavailing. Her Brittanic Majesty's Government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports.

The Emperor of France has, by a like proceeding, promptly vindicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest.

Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade, and other belligerent operations between the Government and several of the maritime Powers, but they have been discussed, and as far as possible accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice and natural good will.

It is especially gratifying that our prize Courts, by the impartiality of their adjudications, have commanded the respect and confidence of maritime Powers.

The supplemental treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, made on the 17th day of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that so far as American ports and American citizens are concerned, that inhuman and odious traffic has been brought to an end.

I have thought it proper, subject to the approval of the Senate, to concur with the interested commercial Powers, in an arrangement for the liquidation of the Scheldt dues, upon the principles which have been heretofore adopted in regard to the imposts upon navigation in the waters of Denmark.

The long-pending controversy between this Government and that of Chili, touching the seizure at Setana, in Peru, by Chilian officers, of a large amount in treasure, belonging to citizens of the United States, has been brought to a close by the award of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the question was referred by the parties.

The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined by that justly respected magistrate, and although the sum awarded to the claimants may not have been as large as they expected, there is no reason to distrust the wisdom of His Majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chili when intelligence in regard to it reached that country.

The Joint Commission under the act of the last session for carrying into effect the Convention with Peru on the subject of claims, has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business.

Difficulties concerning interoceanic transit through Nicaragua, are in course of amicable adjustment.

In conformity with principles set forth in my last Annual Message, I have received a representative from the United States of Colombia, and have accredited a Minister to that Republic.

Incidents occurring in the progress of our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of international questions touching the rights of foreigners in this country and of United States citizens abroad.

In regard to some Governments, these rights are at least partially defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that, in the event of civil war, a foreigner residing in this country, within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerent, in whose behalf the Government of his country cannot expect any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and, in some instances, in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives.

There is reason to believe that many persons born in foreign countries, who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof. It has been found difficult or impracticable to obtain this proof for want of guides to the proper source of information. These might be supplied by requiring Clerks of Courts, where declarations of intention may be made, or naturalizations effected, to send periodically lists of the names of the persons naturalized or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose Department the names might be arranged and printed for general information. There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading duties imposed by the laws of their native country, to which, on becoming naturalized here, they at once repair, and though never returning to the United States, they still claim the interposition of this Government as citizens.

Many altercations and great prejudices have heretofore arisen out of this abuse. It is, therefore, submitted to your serious consideration. It might be advisable to fix a limit beyond which no citizen of the United States residing abroad may claim the interposition of his Government.

The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens under pretence of naturalization, which they have disavowed when drafted into the military service.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which, it is believed, will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that Empire from the Pacific coast.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, and also of a telegraph between the Capital and the national forts along the seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Such communications established with any reasonable outlay would be economical as well as effective aids to the diplomatic, military and naval service.

The Consular system of the United States, under the enactments of the last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so with the increase of trade, which will ensue whenever peace is restored.

Our Ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights. In protecting commercial interests, our Consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities growing out of the war. These they have, for the most part, met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This acknowledgment justly includes those Consuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Japan, China, and other Oriental countries, are charged with complex functions and extraordinary powers.

The condition of the several organized territories is generally satisfactory, although Indian disturbances in New-Mexico have not been entirely suppressed.

The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New-Mexico and Arizona, are proving far richer than has been heretofore understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Governor of New-Mexico. I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of emigration, although this source of national wealth and strength is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred.

There is still a great deficiency in every field of industry, especially in agriculture and in our mines, as well of iron as the precious metals. While the demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousands of persons, destitute of remunerative occupation, are thronging our foreign consulates, and offering to emigrate to the United States, if essential, but very cheap, assistance can be afforded them.

It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands the aid, and ought to receive the attention and support of the Government. Injuries unforeseen by the Government and unintended, may in some cases have been inflicted on the subjects or citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on land, by persons in the service of the United States.

As this Government expects redress from other Powers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service upon citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special Court may be authorized, with power to hear and decide such claims of the character referred to as may have arisen under treaties and the public law. Conventions for adjusting the claims by joint commission have been proposed to some Governments, but no definite answer to the proposition has yet been received from any.

In the course of the session I shall probably have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants where decrees of restitution have been rendered, (and damages awarded by Admiralty Courts,) and in other cases, where this Government may be acknowledged to be liable in principle, and where the amount of that liability, has been ascertained by an informal arbitration, the proper officers of the Treasury have deemed themselves required by the law of the United States upon the subject, to demand a tax upon the incomes of the foreign Consuls in this country. While such a demand may not, in strictness, be in derogation of public law, or perhaps of any existing treaty between the United States and a foreign country, the expediency of so far modifying the act as to exempt from tax the income of such Consuls as are not citizens of the United States, derived from the emoluments of their offices, or from property not situate in the United States, is submitted to your serious consideration. I make this suggestion upon the ground that a comity which ought to be reciprocated exempts our Consuls in all other countries from taxation to the extent thus indicated. The United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionably illiberal to international trade and commerce.

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a National Banking Law has proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectations of its favorers. Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed. Since these measures have been in operation, all demands on the Treasury, including the pay of the army and navy, have been promptly met and fully satisfied. No considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more amply provided and more liberally and punctually paid; and it may be added that by no people were the burdens incidental to a great war more cheerfully borne.

The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and the balance in the Treasury at its commencement were $901,125,674 86, and the aggregate disbursements $895,796,630 65, leaving a balance on the 1st of July, 1863, of $5,329,044 21. Of the receipts, there were received from Customs $69,059,642 40; from Internal Revenue, $37,640,787 95; from direct tax, $1,485,103 61; from lands, $167,617 17; from miscellaneous sources, $3,046,615 35, and from loans, $776,682,361 57, making the aggregate $901,125,674 86. Of the disbursements there were for the civil service $23,253,922 08; for pensions and Indians, $4,216,520 59; for interest on public debt, $24,729,846 51; for the War Department, $599,298,600 83; for the Navy Department, $63,211,105 27; for payment of funded and temporary debt, $181,086,635 07, making the aggregate $895,796,630 65, and leaving the balance of $5,329,044 21.

But the payments of the funded and temporary debt, having been made from moneys borrowed during the year, must be regarded as merely nominal payments, and the moneys borrowed to make them as merely nominal receipts; and their amount, $181,086,635 07, should therefore be deducted both from receipts and disbursements. This being done, there remains as actual receipts, $720,039,039 79, and the actual disbursements $714,709,995 58, leaving the balance as *already stated*.

The actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three-quarters of the current fiscal year 1864, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention.

It is sufficient to say here, that it is not believed that actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less favorable to the country than the estimates of that officer heretofore submitted, while it is confidently expected that, at the close of the year, both disbursements and debt will be found very considerably less than has been anticipated.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists of:

First—The military operations of the year detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief.

Second—The organization of colored persons into the war service.

Third—The exchange of prisoners fully set forth in the letter of Gen. HITCHCOCK.

Fourth—The operations under the act of enrolling and calling out the National forces, detailed in the report of the Provost-Marshal-General.

Fifth—The organization of the Invalid Corps, and,

Sixth—The operation of the several departments of the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Paymaster-General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance and Surgeon-General. It has appeared impossible to make a valuable summary of this report except such as would be too extended for this place, and hence I content myself by asking your careful attention to the report itself. The duties devolving on the naval branch of the service during the year and throughout the whole of this unhappy contest, have been discharged with fidelity and eminent success. The extensive blockade has been constantly increasing in efficiency.

If the navy has expanded, yet on so long a line it has proved, so far, impossible to entirely suppress illicit trade. From returns received at the Navy Department, it appears that more than one thousand vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted, and that the value of prizes already sent in for adjudication, amount to over thirteen millions of dollars.

The naval force of the United States consists at this time of five hundred and eighty-eight vessels completed and in the course of completion, and of these seventy-five are iron-clad or armored steamers. The events of the war gives an increased interest and importance to the navy, which will probably extend beyond the war itself. *The armored vessels in our navy completed and* in service, or which are under contract and approaching completion, are believed to exceed in number those of any other Power, but while these may be relied upon for harbor defence and coast service, others of greater strength and capacity will be necessary for cruising purposes and to maintain our rightful position on the ocean.

The change that has taken place in naval vessels and naval warfare since the introduction of steam as a motive power for ships-of-war demands either a corresponding change in some of our existing Navy-yards, or the establishment of new ones, for the construction and necessary repair of modern naval vessels. No inconsiderable embarrassment, delay and public injury have been experienced from the want of such governmental establishments.

The necessity of such a Navy-yard, so furnished, at some suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, has, on repeated occasions, been brought to the attention of Congress by the Navy Department, and is again presented in the report of the Secretary, which accompanies this communication. I think it my duty to invite your special attention to this subject, and also to that of establishing a yard and depot for naval purposes upon one of the western rivers. A naval force has been created on these interior waters, and under many disadvantages, within a little more than two years, exceeding in number the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present Administration. Satisfactory and important as have been the performances of the heroic men of the navy at this interesting period, they are scarcely more wonderful than the success of our mechanics and artisans in the production of war-vessels, which has created a new form of naval power.

Our country has advantages superior to any other nation in resources of iron and timber, with inexhaustible quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and all available and in close proximity to navigable waters. Without the advantage of public works, the resources of the nation have been developed, and its power displayed, in the construction of a navy of such magnitude, which has at the very period of its creation rendered signal service to the Union.

The increase of the number of seamen in the public service from 7,500 men in the Spring of 1861, to about 34,000 at the present time, has been accomplished without special legislation or extraordinary bounties to promote that increase. It has been found, however, that the operation of the draft, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service, and will, if not corrected, be likely to impair its efficiency by detaching seamen from their proper vocation, and inducing them to enter the army. I therefore respectfully suggest that Congress might aid both the army and naval service by a definite provision on this subject, which would at the same time be equitable to the communities more especially interested.

I commend to your consideration the suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the policy of fostering and training seamen, and also the education of officers and engineers for the naval service. The Naval Academy is rendering signal service in preparing Midshipmen for the highly responsible duties which in after life they will be required to perform. In order that the country should not be deprived of the proper quota of educated officers, for which legal provision has been made at the naval school, the vacancies caused by the neglect or omission to make nominations from the States in insurrection, have been filled by the Secretary of the Navy. The school is now more full and complete than at any former period, and in every respect entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past fiscal year the financial condition of the Post-office Department has been one of increasing prosperity, and I am gratified in being able to state that the actual postal revenue has nearly equaled the entire expenditures, the latter amounting to $11,314,206 84, and the former to $11,163,789 59, leaving a deficiency of but $150,417 25. In 1860, the year immediately preceding the rebellion, the deficiency amounted to $5,656,705 49, the postal receipts being $2,645,722 19 less than those of 1863. The decrease since 1860 in the annual amount of transportation has been about 25 per cent.; but the annual expenditure on account of the same has been reduced 35 per cent. It is manifest, therefore, that the Post-office Department may become self-sustaining in a few years, even with the restoration of the whole service.

The international conference of postal delegates from the principal countries of Europe and America, which was called at the suggestion of the Postmaster-General, met at Paris on the 11th of May last, and concluded its deliberations on the 8th of June. The principle established by the conference as best adapted to facilitate postal intercourse between nations, and as the basis of future postal conventions, inaugurates a general system of uniform international charges at reduced rates of postage, and cannot fail to produce beneficial results. I refer you to the Report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you, for useful and varied information in relation to Public Lands, Indian Affairs, Patents, Pensions, and other matters of public concern pertaining to his department.

The quantity of land disposed of during the last and the first quarter of the present fiscal years, was three millions eight hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred and forty-nine acres, of which one hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and eleven acres were sold for cash. One million four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and fourteen acres, were taken up under the Homestead Law, and the residue disposed of under laws granting lands for military bounties for railroad and other purposes. It also appears that the sale of the public lands is largely on the increase.

It has long been a cherished opinion of some of our wisest statesmen that the people of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands than in the amount of direct revenue to be derived from the sale of them. This opinion has had a controlling influence in shaping legislation upon the subject of our national domain. I may cite as evidence of this the liberal measures adopted in reference to actual settlers, the grant to the States of the overflowed lands within their limits in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for *cultivation, and the grants to railway com*panies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their roads, which, when completed, will largely multiply the facilities for reaching our distant possessions. This policy has received its most signal and beneficent illustration in the recent enactment granting homesteads to actual settlers. Since the first day of January last before mentioned, the quantity of one million *four* hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and fourteen acres of land have been taken up under its provisions. This fact and the amount of sales furnish gratifying evidence of increasing settlement upon the public lands, notwithstanding the great struggle in which the energies of the nation have been engaged, and which has required so large a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuits. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, suggesting a modification of the act in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States.

I doubt not that Congress will cheerfully adopt such measures as will, without essentially changing the general features of the system, secure to the greatest practical extent its benefits to those who have left their homes in defence of the country in this arduous crisis.

I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary as to the propriety of raising by appropriate legislation, a revenue from the mineral lands of the United States. The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian tribes have been carried into effect. Sundry treaties have been negotiated which will, in due time, be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate. They contain stipulations for extinguishing the possessory rights of the Indians to large and valuable tracts of lands. It is hoped that the effect of these treaties will result in the establishment of permanent friendly relations with such of these tribes as have been brought into frequent and bloody collision with our outlying settlements and emigrants. Sound policy and our imperative duty to these wards of the Government demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well-being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and above all, to that moral training, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, will confer upon them the elevated and sanctifying influences, the hopes and consolations of the Christian faith. I suggested in my last annual Message the propriety of remodeling our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity. The details set forth in the report of the Secretary evince the urgent need for immediate legislative action.

I commend the benevolent institutions established or patronized by the good in this District, to your generous and fostering care.

The attention of Congress during the last session was engaged, to some extent, with a proposition for enlarging the water communication between the Mississippi River and the northeastern seaboard, which proposition, however, failed for the time. Since then, upon a call of the greatest respectability, a Convention has been held at Chicago upon the same subject, a summary of whose views is contained in a Memorial Address to the President and Congress, and which I now have the honor to lay before you. That the interest is one which ere long will force its own way I do not entertain a doubt, while it is submitted entirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now. Augmented interest is given to this subject by the actual commencement of work upon the Pacific Railroad, under auspices so favorable to rapid progress and completion. The enlarged navigation becomes a palpable need to the great road.

I transmit the second annual report of the Commissioners of the Department of Agriculture, asking your attention to the developments in that vital interest of the nation.

When Congress assembled a year ago, the war had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts on both land and sea, with varying results; the rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits; yet the tone of public feeling and opinion, at home and abroad, was not satisfactory. With other signs, the popular elections then just past indicated uneasiness among ourselves, while, amid much that was cold and menacing, the kindest words coming from Europe were uttered in accents of pity that we were too blind to surrender a hopeless cause. Our commerce was suffering greatly by a few armed ves-

...sels built upon and furnished from foreign shores, and we were threatened with such additions from the same quarters as would sweep our trade from the seas and raise our blockade. We had failed to elicit from European Governments anything hopeful upon this subject.

The preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, issued in September, was running its assigned period to the beginning of the new year. A month later, the final proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of suitable condition would be received in the war service. The policy of emancipation and of employing black soldiers gave to the future a new aspect, about which hope and fear and doubt contended in uncertain conflict. According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration the Government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure. It was all the while deemed possible that the necessity for it might come, and that if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be presented. It came, and, as was anticipated, was followed by dark and doubtful days.

Eleven months having now passed, we are permitted to take another review. The rebel borders are pressed still further back, and by the complete opening of the Mississippi, the country dominated by the rebellion is divided into distinct parts with no practical communication between them. Tennessee and Arkansas have been substantially cleared of insurgent control, and influential citizens in each—owners of slaves and advocates of Slavery at the beginning of the rebellion—now declare openly for emancipation in their respective States. Of these States not included in the Emancipation Proclamation, Maryland and Missouri, neither of which three years ago would tolerate any restraint upon the extension of Slavery into new Territories, only dispute now as to the best mode of removing it within their own limits.

Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, full one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks—thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause and supplying the places which otherwise must be filled with so many white men. So far as tested, it is difficult to say they are not as good soldiers as any. No servile insurrection or tendency to violence or cruelty has marked the measures of emancipation and arming the blacks. These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and, contemporary with such discussion, the tone of public sentiment there is much improved. At home the same measures have been fully discussed, supported, criticised and denounced, and the annual elections following are highly encouraging to those whose official duty it is to bear the country through this great trial. Thus we have the new reckoning. The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past.

Looking now to the present and future, and with a reference to a resumption of the National authority in the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation—a copy of which is herewith transmitted—on examination of this proclamation it will appear (as is believed) that nothing is attempted beyond what is amply justified by the Constitution. True, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it. The man is only promised a pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath. The Constitution authorizes the Executive to grant or withhold the pardon at his own absolute discretion, and this includes the power to grant on terms, as is fully established by judicial and other authorities. It is also proffered that if in any of the States named a State Government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that under it the State shall, on the constitutional conditions be protected against invasion and domestic violence.

The constitutional obligation of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government, and to protect the State in the cases stated, is explicit and full. But why tender the benefits of this provision only to a State Government set up in this particular way? This section of the Constitution contemplates a case wherein the element within a State favorable to Republican government in the Union may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element external to or even within the State, and such are precisely the cases with which we are now dealing.

An attempt to guarantee and protect a revived State Government, constructed in whole or in preponderating part from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to separate the opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound, and that test is a sufficiently liberal one which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former movements.

But if it be proper to require, as a test of admission to the political body, an oath of allegiance to the United States and to the Union under it, why not also to the laws and proclamations in regard to Slavery?

Those laws and proclamations were enacted and put forth for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion. To give them their fullest effect there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided and will further aid the cause for which they were intended.

To now abandon them would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith.

I may add, at this point, while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to Slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.

For these and other reasons it is thought best that support of these measures shall be included in the oath, and it is believed that the Executive may lawfully claim it in return for pardon and restoration of forfeited rights, which he has a clear constitutional power to withhold altogether or grant upon the terms he shall deem wisest for the public interest. It should be observed, also, that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislation and supreme judicial decision.

The proposed acquiescence of the National Executive in any reasonable temporary State arrangement for the freed people, is made with the view of possibly modifying the confusion and destitution which must at best attend all classes by a total revolution of labor throughout the whole States. It is hoped that the already deeply afflicted people in those States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction, if, to this extent, this vital matter be left to themselves, while no power of the National Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by the proposition.

The suggestion in the proclamation as to maintaining the political framework of the States on what is called reconstruction, is made in the hope that it may do good, without danger of harm. It will save labor, and avoid great confusion. But why any proclamation now upon this subject? This subject is beset with the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long, or be taken too soon. In some States the elements for resumption seem ready for action but remain inactive, apparently for want of a rallying point—a plan of action. Why shall A adopt the plan of B, rather than B that of A? And if A and B should agree, how can they know but that the General Government here will reject their plan? By the proclamation a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point—and which they are assured in advance will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would.

The objections to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive consists in the danger of committals on points which could be more safely left to further developments. Care has been taken to so shape the document as to avoid embarrassment from this source, saying that on certain terms certain classes will be pardoned with rights restored. It is not said that other classes or other terms will never be included, saying that reconstruction will be accepted if presented in a specific way. It is not said it will never be accepted in any other way. The movements by State action for emancipation in several of the States not included in the Emancipation Proclamation are matters of profound gratulation.

And while I do not repeat in detail what I have heretofore so earnestly urged upon this subject, my general views and feelings remain unchanged; and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of aiding these important steps to the great consummation. In the midst of other cares, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance. To that power alone can we look for a time, to give confidence to the people in the contested regions, that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence shall be established, little can be done anywhere for what is called reconstruction. Hence our chiefest care must still be directed to the army and navy, which have thus far borne their harder part so nobly and well. And it may be esteemed fortunate that in giving the greatest efficiency to these indispensable arms, we do honorably recognize the gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who compose them, and to whom, more than to others, the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom, disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged and perpetuated.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

DECEMBER 8, 1863.

The following proclamation is appended to the message:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment—and, whereas, a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State Governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States,

And whereas, With reference to said rebellion and treason laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

Whereas, The Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with the well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power, and

Whereas, With reference to the said rebellion the President of the United States has issued several proclamations with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves, and

Whereas, It is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in the said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to reinaugurate loyal State Governments within and for their respective States; therefore I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known to all persons who have directly or by implication participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where the rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect, following, to wit:

I, ——, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God.

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are: All who are, or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate Government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are, or shall have been military or naval officers of said so-called Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army, or of Lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all the resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States and afterward aided the rebellion, and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity; and I do further proclaim, declare and make known that, whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such States at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of Secession, and excluding all others, shall reestablish a State Government which shall be Republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefit of the constitutional provision, which declares that

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence."

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that any provision which may be adopted by such State Government in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognise and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring, landless and houseless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive.

And it is suggested as not improper that, in constructing a loyal State Government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, the Constitution, and the general code of laws, as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions herein before stated and such others if any not contravening said conditions and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State Government. To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State Governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State Governments have all the while been maintained. And for the same reason it may be proper to further say, that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive. And still further, that this proclamation is intended to present the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended, and loyal State Governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which the national authority and loyal State Governments may be reestablished within said States, or in any of them. And, while the mode presented is the best, the Executive can suggest with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the eighth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President—
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF SECRETARY STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 5, 1863.

MR. PRESIDENT: A general summary of the military operations of the past year is furnished by the report of the General-in-Chief, herewith submitted. A list of the detailed official reports that have been returned to this department by the Generals commanding also accompanies this report. The influence of these operations in suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the General Government cannot be overestimated. The victories of Stone River and of Gettysburgh, the operations before Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, the occupation of East Tennessee, the battle of Chickamauga, and the recent splendid successes before Chattanooga and other engagements of less note, are events that evince skill, courage and loyal patriotism, and a brilliancy of military achievement by the forces of the United States unsurpassed in any age, while the less fortunate battles of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, manifested the spirit and fortitude of our troops in a degree worthy of the highest admiration. By the reduction of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson the navigation of the Mississippi River has been opened and the national commerce is rapidly and securely returning to that great highway of the continent. The rebel territory has been cut in twain. The States west of the Mississippi no longer furnish their ample supplies to the rebels, while the people of those States are showing such signs of returning loyalty that a speedy restoration of civil government may confidently be anticipated. In this view the reduction of the strongholds, the capture of prisoners by thousands, and the acquisition of immense stores of munitions of war, are not more important than the political consequences of these great military achievements. The occupation of East Tennessee by the forces under Gen. BURNSIDE, and the operations resulting in the occupation of Chattanooga and defeat of BRAGG's army by the forces under Gen. GRANT, not only shed lustre upon our arms, but, by affording protection to a loyal population, they cannot fail greatly to weaken the rebel strength and operate strongly in restoring the authority of the Federal Government. Combined operations against Charleston have not accomplished all that was expected from them. But the seizure and occupation of Morris Island by the forces under command of Gen. GILLMORE; the reduction of Forts Wagner and Sumter, are exploits in which the skill and gallantry of the officers and the valor of our troops have been exhibited in a degree of which the country is justly proud.

In the State of Texas, the flag of the Union has, during the whole war, been upheld by a small force at Franklin, so the rebels have never succeeded in wholly excluding Federal authority from that State. The large force under Gen. BANKS, now operating in Texas, will afford protection to the loyal population, who have long been anxiously looking for sufficient military power to enable them to reestablish civil government. That period appears now at hand. By the occupation of that State, the chief avenue of the rebels for foreign commerce and foreign aid is cut off. In the East the position of military affairs has not undergone any material change. In June, the long cherished design of the rebel leaders to transfer the seat of war from their own territory to the loyal States was undertaken by their favorite commander and their principal army, but the defeat of Gen. LEE by the forces under command of Gen. MEADE, at Gettysburgh, destroyed their expectations, and drove back the enemy to his accustomed shelter in the mountains of Virginia. The armies of Gen. MEADE and Gen. LEE now occupy relatively nearly the same position as at the date of my last annual report. The numerous combats and engagements between detachments of these armies have been attended with perhaps equal loss on both sides, and without any material advantage to either. Western Virginia is reported by the Commander of that Department to be now clear of any rebel force, and the people of that newly organized State are enjoying, in comparative peace, the blessings of a civil government. The military operations in the Northwest Department have routed, and, in a great measure, destroyed the hostile Indians and afforded protection to the people in that region from Indian barbarities. In the Department of Missouri, the rebel forces have been driven beyond the Arkansas line. No military operations have taken place of any magnitude in the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina. A threatened siege of Norfolk and Suffolk by the rebel Gen. LONGSTREET was thwarted by the gallant energy of Gen. DIX, and a siege of Washington in North Carolina by the rebel Gen. HILL proved abortive. The Federal force is now firmly planted in every rebel State, and there is reason to hope that under its protection the loyal people of these States will soon cast off the yoke of their leaders and seek within the Union that peace and security for life, liberty and property, which in blind madness were recklessly thrown away. The success of our arms during the last year has enabled the department to make a reduction of over two hundred millions of dollars in the war estimates for the ensuing fiscal year. In the operations that have been alluded to, prisoners of war to the number of about thirteen thousand have fallen into the hands of the enemy, and are now held by them. From the commencement of the rebellion until the War Department came into my charge, there was no cartel or formal exchange of prisoners, but at an early period afterward a just and reasonable cartel was made between Maj.-Gen. DIX and the rebel Gen. HILL, which until recently was faithfully acted upon by both parties. Exchanges under that cartel are now stopped, mainly for the following reasons: First, at Vicksburgh over 30,000 rebel prisoners fell into our hands, and over 5,000 more at Port Hudson. These prisoners were paroled and suffered to return to their homes until exchanged, pursuant to the terms of the cartel. But the rebel agent, in violation of the cartel, declared the Vicksburgh prisoners exchanged, and without being exchanged the Port Hudson prisoners he, without just cause and in open violation of the cartel, declared released from their parol. These prisoners were returned to their ranks and a portion of them were found fighting at Chattanooga, and again captured. For this breach of faith, unexampled in civilized warfare, the only apology or excuse was that an equal number of prisoners had been captured by the enemy; but on calling for specifications in regard to these alleged prisoners, it was found that a considerable number represented as prisoners were not soldiers, but were non-combatants, citizens of towns and villages, farmers, travelers and others in civil life, not captured in battle, but taken at their homes, on their farms or on the highway by JOHN MORGAN and other rebel raiders, who put them under a sham parole. To balance these men against rebel soldiers taken in the field, would be relieving the enemy from the pressure of war and enable him to protract the contest to indefinite duration. Second, when the Government commenced organizing colored troops, the rebel leader, DAVIS, by solemn and official proclamation, announced that colored troops and their white officers, if captured, would not be recognized as prisoners of war, but would be given up for punishment to the State authorities. These proceedings of the rebel authorities were met by the earnest remonstrance and protest of this Government without effect. The offers by our Commissioner to exchange man for man, and officer for officer, or to receive and provide for our own soldiers under the solemn guarantee that they should not go into the field until duly exchanged, were rejected. In the meantime, well-authenticated statements show that our troops held as prisoners of war were deprived of shelter, clothing and food, and some have perished from exposure and famine. This savage barbarity could only have been practiced in the hope that this Government would be compelled, by sympathy for the suffering endured by our troops, to yield to the proposition of exchanging all the prisoners of war on both sides, paroling the excess not actually exchanged, the effect of which operation would be to enable the rebels to put into the field a new army, forty thousand strong, forcing the paroled prisoners into the ranks without exchange, as was done with those paroled at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and also to leave in the hands of the rebels the colored soldiers and officers, who are not regarded by them as prisoners of war, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the proposed exchange. The facts and correspondence relating to this subject are detailed in the accompanying report of Maj.-Gen. HITCHCOCK, Commissioner of Exchanges. As the matter now stands, we have over 40,000 prisoners of war ready at any moment to be exchanged, man for man, and officer for officer, to the number held by the rebels. This number is about 13,000, and they are now supplied with food and raiment by this Government, and by our benevolent and charitable associations and individuals. Two prisoners, Capts. SAWYER and FLYNN, held by the rebels, are sentenced to death by way of a pretended retaliation for two prisoners, tried and shot as spies by command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE. Two rebel officers have been designated, and are held as hostages for them. The rebel prisoners of war in our possession have heretofore been treated with the utmost humanity and tenderness consistent with security. They have had good quarters, full rations, clothing when needed, and the same hospital treatment received by our own soldiers. Indulgence of friendly visits and supplies was formerly permitted, but they have been cut off since the barbarity practiced against our prisoners became known to the Government. If it should become necessary for the protection of our men, strict retaliation will be resorted to; but while the rebel authorities suffer this Government to feed and clothe our troops held as prisoners, we shall be content to continue to their prisoners in our hands the humane treatment they have uniformly enjoyed.

The operation of the act of Congress for enrolling and calling out the National forces is exhibited in the accompanying report of the Provost-Marshal-General. At the time that law was enacted it was known to be very imperfect, many intelligent persons considering its execution wholly impracticable, while few dared to hope for any important benefit. The law has been enforced in twelve States. It has brought from these States 50,000 soldiers, and has raised a fund of over $10,000,000 for procuring substitutes. With all its imperfections, it is demonstrated the act can be made an efficient means for recruiting the armies and calling out the National forces. The principal imperfections and the required amendments will be submitted to Congress through the appropriate Committees. The most important to be considered is what is called the three hundred dollar commutation. This feature of the bill has been much discussed, and the opposing opinions are nearly balanced as to the operation and effect of this provision. While some claim that it is oppressive upon poor men and favors the rich, others contend that it places the rich and poor on an equal footing, and enables the poor man to obtain exemption from military duty for a sum within the reach of every one. Without undertaking to reconcile or decide between these conflicting opinions, it is certain that this clause of exemption, as it stands, occasions delay in calling out the military force. The drafted man is exempted at the end of a long proceeding, by the payment of a sum of money. Supposing that sum to be adequate for procuring a substitute, considerable time must unavoidably elapse before a competent substitute can be procured. The question whether this clause shall remain or be stricken out requires the early attention of Congress.

The fund of $10,500,000 raised by the act as commutation money, is deposited with the United States Assistant Treasurers, and is being applied to procuring substitutes. By the payment of bounties and premiums volunteering is going on in some States with much spirit. The prime importance of filling up the old regiments, and the superiority of such force over new regiments, is a point on which all military experience and opinions agree. The bounty paid by the Government is, therefore, limited to volunteers who go into old regiments as veteran regiments that renew their term of service. To veteran volunteers going into old regiments, the maximum bounty of the Government is paid.

Reports from the armies indicate that a large proportion of the troops whose term expires next year will reenlist, it being stipulated by the Government they shall have at least one month's furlough before their present time expires. The indications are that the force required will in a great measure be raised by volunteering and without a draft. It is proper to add that the Commanding-Generals bear testimony that the drafted men who have gone into the ranks acquit themselves well and make good soldiers. An immediate appropriation for bounties should be made. An Invalid corps has been organized under the direction of the Provost-Marshal-General. In the sanguinary battles and engagements of this war, and by camp diseases, many officers and soldiers have been disabled for active service, who are yet able to perform duty in garrison, or as depot and prison guards, military police, and in the arrest of skulkers and deserters. To give honorable employment to this meritorious class, who have suffered in the service of their country, and to liberate able-bodied soldiers from duty that can well be performed by invalids, was the purpose in organizing this corps. It now numbers over 20,000 officers and privates, who are fully employed, and their service has increased the strength of the armies in the field, while by their vigilance desertion from the army has in a great measure been checked. The beneficial results anticipated from this organization have been more than realized. For the details in respect to this organization, reference is made to the report of the Provost-Marshal-General, which is also referred to for details in respect to the operations of the act enrolling and calling out the National forces, and the required amendments. Immediately after the President's Emancipation Proclamation, diligent efforts were commenced and have continued until the present time for raising colored troops. The Adjutant-General was sent to the Mississippi Valley to organize the slaves there.

A Bureau to have charge of all matters belonging to such troops was organized in the War Department. The report of its Chief shows what progress has been made. Over 50,000 men are now organized and in the ranks, and the number will rapidly increase as our armies advance into the rebel States. The raising of these troops has been retarded, first by the military operations in progress, and second by the removal of the slaves into the interior, beyond the reach of the recruiting officers. It is hoped this obstacle will soon be entirely overcome. Many persons believed, or pretended to believe, and confidently asserted that freed slaves would not make good soldiers, that they would lack courage and could not be subjected to military discipline. Facts have shown how groundless were these apprehensions. The slave has proved his manhood and his capacity as an infantry soldier at Milliken's Bend, at the assault upon Port Hudson and the storming of Fort Wagner. The apt qualifications of the colored man for artillery service have long been known and recognized by the naval service, and the subjoined extract from an official report shows what he can do in cavalry service:

"On the 11th inst., 30 men of Company A, First Mississippi regiment of cavalry (African) in connection with 60 men of the First battalion of the Fourth Illinois cavalry, while on a scout up the Yazoo Valley, met one mile beyond Sartasia 150 picked men of the First and Third Texas cavalry. The First Mississippi behaved nobly, neither lacking courage nor steadiness, fighting with coolness and decision. The engagement lasted half an hour, the Texans being totally routed and demoralized. We captured 30 stand of arms and 7 prisoners."

The colored troops have been allowed no bounty, and under the construction given by the department they can only by the existing law receive the pay of $10 per month, while other soldiers are being paid $13 per month, with clothing and daily ration. There seems to be inequality and injustice in this distinction; and an amendment authorizing the same pay and bounty as white troops receive is recommended. As soldiers of the Union, fighting under its banner, exposing their lives to uphold the Government, colored troops are entitled to enjoy its justice and beneficence.

The fortunes of war have brought within our lines a large number of colored women, children, and some aged and infirm persons. Their care, support and protection, rest a solemn trust upon the Government. Their necessities have to some extent been supplied by the orders of this department. But a general and permanent system for their protection and support should be speedily adopted by Congress. Even if they are to be regarded in some degree as a burden upon the Government, they are a great loss to the enemy. Every woman and child from nine years old to sixty has to the rebel planter a high market value. Their labor in the cotton-field is a source of profit to him. Is it not better that we should feed them than that they should support a rebel master who is in arms against us?

The reports of the Chiefs of Bureaus in this department exhibit fully their respective operations during the last year.

The Adjutant-General reports that the business of his office has greatly increased during the past year by the creation of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, and the Bureau for the Organization of Colored Troops. He recommends, first, that the term of enlistment in the regular service be fixed at three years instead of five, in accordance with the Act of July 29, 1861, which expired by limitation on the 1st of January, 1863; second, that the law regulating the payment of Chaplains be amended so as to allow half-pay and rations during absence on leave occasioned by other cause than wounds or sickness, and to full pay without rations when absent for those causes.

A serious evil arising from the absence of officers from duty has in the past year been, in great part, remedied. Two Boards are in session—one at Annapolis and the other at Cincinnati—before one of which all officers who have left their commands in consequence of ill-health are ordered to appear as soon as they are able to travel. They undergo an examination by the Board, and are recommended, according to their condition for light duty, for further leave of absence, or for medical treatment in a general hospital of the city where the Board is in session. But if found fit for duty the President of the Board orders them forthwith to their regiments. The reports of the Boards are a guide to the Adjutant-General in making details for mustering, recruiting or other light duty, and in recommendations for leave of absence or discharge, where the nature of the disability requires. The reports of the Boards taken in connection with regimental reports of absent officers and the Surgeon's certificates from such officers form a complete system of accountability for absence from duty.

The specific duty of the Ordnance Department is to supply arms and munitions of war for sea-coast and frontier fortifications, and for the forces in the field.

The expenditures for these purposes during the last fiscal year amount to $42,313,530 91.

The cannon, small arms, accoutrements and equipments for men and horses, and ammunition obtained during the last fiscal year by purchase and manufacture, were as follows: 1,577 field, siege and sea-coast cannon, with carriages, caissons and other implements; 1,082,841 muskets and rifles for foot soldiers; 282,389 carbines and pistols for mounted troops; 1,295,000 cannon balls and shells; 49,719,862 pounds of lead and lead bullets; 1,435,046 cartridges for artillery; 260,022,816 cartridges for small arms; 347,276,400 percussion caps; 3,025,369 friction primers; 4,754,708 pounds gunpowder; 919,676 sets of accoutrements for men; 94,879 sets of accoutrements for cavalry horses; 3,961 sets of artillery harness, each set for two horses.

An immense amount of material has been prepared for the different arsenals, and work in wood and leather in large quantities is advanced toward completion for the manufacture and repairs of all the various machines and implements of war in use in the service. The quantities of the principal articles of ordnance materials in the control of the department at the beginning of the war, the quantities of those articles that have since been procured, and the quantities of those articles on hand on June 30, 1863, are shown in the following tables, viz.:

Articles.	On hand at the beginning of the war.	Procured since the war began.	Issued since the war began.	On hand for issue June 30, 1863.
Siege and sea-coast artillery.	1,052	1,064	2,088	937
Field artillery..	231	2,734	2,491	454
Firearms for infantry.......	437,433	1,326,144	1,232,476	536,091
Firearms for cavalry.......	31,268	308,128	297,110	42,236
Sabres.........	16,933	267,250	271,817	22,071
Cannon balls & shells........	363,591	2,563,744	1,745,596	1,180,749
Lead and lead bullets in lbs.	1,301,776	71,776,774	50,048,515	23,034,035
Cartridges for artillery.......	22,348	2,296,746	2,374,600	482,504
Cartridges for small arms...	3,292,800	522304,876	378594,194	151312,572
Percussion caps	19,208,000	749475,000	715036,470	74,346,530
Friction primers	24,425	7,004,709	6,022,505	1,005,629
Gunpowder in pounds......	1,110,684	13,426,308	13,071,973	1,463,679
Saltpetre in lbs.	2,028,342	5,331,731	None.	8,155,079
Accoutrements for infantry..	10,336	1,621,300	1,490,220	102,010
Accoutrements for cavalry..	4,226	194,469	198,293	2,408
Equipments for cavalry horses	874	216,032	211,670	5,362
Artillery harnesses, double..	536	19,006	17,455	1,737

The resources of the country for the production of arms and munitions of war have only commenced their development, yet their extent may be inferred from the enormous quantity of supplies shown by the foregoing tabular abstract to have been furnished during the last two years. At the beginning of the war we were compelled to rely upon foreign countries for the supply of nearly all our arms and munitions. Now all these things are manufactured at home, and we are independent of foreign countries not only for the manufacture, but also for the materials of which they are composed. The excellency of the arms and munitions of war of American manufacture which have been supplied by the Ordnance Department to the army has been so obvious that our soldiers are no longer willing to use those which have been imported from other countries. The efforts made during the war to extend and improve the manufacture of arms and munitions, have resulted in discoveries of great importance to the country, in peace as well as war. Among the arts thus improved is the manufacture of wrought iron, now rivaling the qualities of iron of Sweden, Norway and England. This country, until the present year, has relied upon those countries for material to make gun-barrels, bridle-bits, car-wheel tires and other articles requiring iron of fine quality. Iron of our own production is now superior to that obtained abroad.

The law of 1808 makes a provision for the annual expenditure of $200,000 for arming the militia of the States. That sum is insufficient for the wants of the increased population of the country. Two millions should be annually appropriated for that purpose, until all States are supplied in proportion to the population with the same number of arms that have been distributed in some of the States to meet the exigencies of war. From the report of the Chief of Engineers, it appears that the grants made by Congress for fortifications at the last session amounted to $5,250,000 for permanent works, and $700,000 for temporary works. These liberal provisions allowed very material progress being made upon important fortifications now under construction, and of essential modifications, being effected in old works, and existing batteries to obtain largely increased efficiency by preparing them to receive ordnance of greatly increased calibre, and to store great bulks of ammunition, with additional safety therefor. These important objects have been very generally realized. Difficulties existing last year in the procurement and transportation of materials, and in obtaining the requisite amount of skilled and ordinary labor, have increased, but these difficulties have been surmounted to such a degree that the general result is very favorable, and our seaboard and border fortifications are now in condition to afford a formidable defence, decidedly stronger than last year.

The report of the Annual Board of Visitors to the Military Academy is submitted. There being no representation from the rebel States in the Academy since the war commenced, there existed accommodation for a considerable number of cadets beyond those furnished from the loyal States. There seemed to be no good reason why the advantages of the Academy should not be employed to their fullest capacity, and accordingly the vacancies were filled up by appointments from the loyal States, Generals commanding armies being invited to furnish names of deserving young men, and in this way the number of cadets allowed by law have been admitted to the advantages of a military education in the Academy at West Point. A general statement showing the condition in life of the cadets for a number of years past and a list of the present officers and cadets of the Academy accompany the report of the Chief Engineer.

The operations connected with the survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes have been actively continued; and during the last season have consisted in the survey of Portage entry on Lake Superior and in resuming the survey of Green Bay and its entrance from Lake Michigan; also, in periodical examinations of the channel of the St. Clair flats and of Lake George on St. Mary's River. Observations for the determination of geographical positions, of the fluctuations and elevations of the surfaces of lakes, of meteorological phenomena, are embraced in the operations of the survey. The number of lake charts distributed to navigators up to the 1st of October, 1863, exceeds 24,000, of which 4,000 were distributed the past year.

An experienced officer has been detailed to examine and report what temporary works are required to guard the Lake shores from rebel piratical raids. The department charged with the disbursement of funds for surveys for military defences has, in addition to its current duties, prepared for military purposes an aggregate of 6,841 maps, of which 5,097 were engraved and lithographed and 1,814 photographed.

The clothing and equipment of troops, their shelter and transportation, the purchase of horses, wagons, and mules, the supply of forage, the construction, repair and working of military roads, and the supply of boats for transportation by water, constitute the important duties of the Quartermaster-General's Department. The details of these operations, so far as is proper for public information, are contained in the Acting Quartermaster-General's report, and need not here be recapitulated.

The adequate supply of mules and horses, and their subsistence, are among the most arduous duties of the service. To systemize this branch with adequate supervision and proper economy, so far as practicable, a Cavalry Bureau was established a few months ago, and is now in operation at Giesboro. (?) It is believed that by this means much improvement may be made, with proper diligence and fidelity on the part of the officers intrusted with this important duty. The Quartermaster-General has for some time been making a careful inspection of his branch of the service in the different military departments; but his report has not yet been received.

The report of the Commissary-General of Subsistence shows that subsistence for the army, with the exception of fresh beef and flour, has, in great part, been procured by advertising for bids, and selecting the lowest for suitable articles, in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. Flour has, when possible, been procured in the same manner at points nearer to our armies. Fresh beef has been obtained in general by contract, sometimes on the hoof, and at other times from the block.

On the coast of the Carolinas and the Gulf, and for a large portion of the year at New-Orleans, beef is forwarded on the hoof from New-York. It is believed that at every point the troops have been supplied with abundance of good and wholesome food, and that, if in the movement of the armies, temporary want has been felt, it has not been due to any cause of which the officers of the department had control. In addition to the troops, subsistence has been furnished to all prisoners, whether political or war, to large numbers of contrabands, and to suffering Union families found by our armies in rebel States.

Great improvements have taken place in the rendering of the accounts of officers, although cases of neglect still exist.

The Paymaster-General reports that except when payments have been postponed by Commanding-Generals on account of the pending operations, the various armies in the field are substantially paid to Oct. 31, 1863, the latest period allowed by law and the regulations, and funds have been provided and placed in proper hands for the full payment of troops in the service up to the date mentioned.

By report of the Acting Surgeon-General, the department is informed that the latest reports received give 182 general hospitals, with a capacity of 84,472 beds. The number of patients remaining in the general hospitals, June 30, 1863, was 9.1 per cent., and in the field 4.6 per cent. of the entire strength of the army, of whom 11 per cent. are sick, and 2.5 per cent. wounded. The corps of medical inspectors by the system of inspection established, has added materially to the efficiency of the medical and hospital service, and marked improvement in all matters of sanitary precaution and police is exhibited.

Companies of the second battalion Invalid Corps have in many instances been advantageously substituted for contract nurses, attendants and cooks in general hospitals. Appropriations are asked for the payment of washing in those hospitals and on transports, where a sufficient number of matrons cannot be employed; for the collection and preservation of pathological specimens in the army medical museum, and for preparation and examination of drugs in connection with purveying depots. The health of the troops has been good, and the mortality less than the preceding year.

The Signal Corps was organized under the act of the last Congress. The average number of officers on duty is reported at 198. The full capacity of this branch of the service has not yet been developed, and different opinions as to the value seem to be entertained by the commanding officers. In combined land and naval operations, it has been considered useful, and commanding officers of the Western armies have commended it with favor. The continuance of the corps is recommended by this department with proper restrictions upon numbers of officers, and limiting them to their proper scope of duties.

The Military Telegraph, under the general direction of Col. STAGER and Maj. ECKERT, has been of inestimable value to the service, and no corps has surpassed, few have equaled, the telegraph operators in diligence and devotion to duties.

From the Superintendent's report it appears that the military telegraph lines required by the Government have been constructed over an extensive and scattered territory, embracing the District of Columbia, parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and the Indian Territories.

Under the immediate direction of Major ECKERT, Assistant Superintendent of the Department of the Potomac, 300 miles have been constructed during the year.

Under the direction of Capt. SMITH, Assistant Superintendent of the District of Missouri, 548 miles have been constructed during the year, one mile of which was submarine.

Under the direction of Capt. BRUCH, Assistant Superintendent of the Department of the Ohio, Cumberland and the Mississippi, 510 miles have been constructed during the year.

Under the direction of Capt. DAVIS, Assistant Superintendent of the Department of West Virginia, 97 miles have been constructed during the same period.

Under the direction of Capt. SULLIVAN, Assistant Superintendent of the Gulf, three hundred miles have been built, one mile of which was submarine.

On the 1st day of July, 1863, there were 3,571 miles of land and submarine lines in working order.

During the fiscal year, 1,755 miles of land and submarine line were constructed, making the total number of miles of land and submarine military telegraph lines in operation during the year 5,326, being a length of line sufficient to girdle more than one-fifth of the circumference of the globe. By close estimate, it appears that at least 1,200,000 telegrams have been sent and received over the military lines in operation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, being at the rate of about 3,300 per diem. These messages varied in length from 10 to 1,000 words and upward, and generally were of an urgent or important character.

Pursuant to the Acts of Congress, passed Feb. 16, 1863, and July 12, 1862, three Commissioners were appointed to examine and report upon all claims arising under the Act of March 25, 1862, entitled "An act to secure to officers and men actually employed in the Western Department or Department of Missouri, their pay, bounty and pensions." The sum of $100,000, or as much as should be necessary, was appropriated by the Act passed May 14, 1862, to pay the claims awarded. The Commissioners reported in favor of claims amounting to $560,812.

No power of appointment being vested in the Department further legislation or a larger appropriation will be required to carry these acts into effect.

Many claims are presented to the Department for the use of land occupied by the Government as forts, camping-grounds and other public works, for forage and other property used or injured by our troops. Some of these claims are just, others doubtful, and many exorbitant and fraudulent. The Department has no mode of investigating them, and no appropriation to pay them with. It is submitted that provision should be made by act of Congress for their speedy adjustment and payment.

Diligent effort has been made for the enforcement of discipline, the detection of frauds, their prevention and punishment by summary dismissal, and by conviction and sentence of the guilty parties by Court-Martial or Military Commission. In this respect much has been accomplished by the Judge-Advocate General and his assistants. From his report it appears that since the commencement of the rebellion, vast as has been the increase of the duties and labors of his office, there has been no legislative provision enlarging the instrumentalities for their performance. The machinery of the office remains as when the army consisted of but 13,000 men. This condition of things is more striking when it is remembered that in every other branch of the military service, legislation has kept pace with the wants created by the emergency of the war. It is essential that the force of this office should be increased to meet the emergencies of the service.

The following is a summary of the business dispatched in the Judge-Advocate-General's office, from Sept. 1, 1862, to Nov. 1, 1863, a period of fourteen months:

Number of records of trials by General Court-martial and Military Commission reviewed.... 17,357
Number of reports made as to irregularities of proceedings in applications for restoration to service, and pardon of offenders, and remission or commutation of sentence.......... 3,416
Miscellaneous reports on other questions referred to office.... 172

While many of these reports are brief, many are long and elaborate, involving an examination of complicated masses of fact, and of difficult legal questions. As recorded, they occupy about 2,000 quarto pages.

It gives me pleasure to bear witness to the general diligence, ability and fidelity manifested by the chiefs of the several bureaus of this department. Whatever success may have attended its administration, is, in a great measure, due to them and their subordinates.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to express the hope that the next annual report from this Department may announce the complete overthrow of the rebellion and the restoration of peace and the establishment of the Union on a sure foundation in all the bounds of the United States.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF SECRETARY USHER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there accompanying copies of the several reports and accompanying documents from the bureaus and other subordinate officers of this department for the current year, which it has hitherto been customary to communicate to the two Houses of Congress with the annual Message, have been placed in the hands of the Superintendent of the Public Printing, in accordance to the requirements of the joint resolution "to expedite the printing of the President's Message and accompanying documents," approved the 3d of March, last.

PUBLIC LAND SYSTEM.

For information in detail as to the operations of the public land system, reference is made and attention specially invited to the comprehensive and able report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. It will be seen from it that the quantity of land disposed of during the last fiscal year, for cash, by the location of bounty land warrants, as swamp and overflowed land, for railroad purposes, and under the Homestead Law, was 2,906,502.43 acres, as against 1,277,325 acres disposed of during the previous fiscal year, and during the first quarter of the present fiscal year 574,205.66 acres, making the entire quantity thus disposed of during the period named 3,841,949.09 acres. The increase arises chiefly from the operation of the Homestead Law, under which alone 1,456,314.06 acres were taken up since the 1st of January, 1863, when it took effect.

The revenue derived from the sale of the public lands during the last fiscal year amounted to $152,277 35, being an increase of $11,026 65 over the previous fiscal year. During the quarter ending 30th September last the sales amounted to $60,000 55, which is $17,000 50 more than was realized during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1862. The rapid increase now observable in the sales of the public lands affords additional evidence of the entire confidence of the people in the stability of the Government, and that the material resources of the nation have not been materially diminished, notwithstanding the immense armies it has raised in the field.

No subject committed to the management of this department is of greater importance than that of the public lands, nor has any been more prolific of legislation. Congress, at an early period, recognized the expediency and importance of the speedy settlement of the public domain, and of a liberal policy toward the actual settler. The prudence and wisdom of the system thus early inaugurated, and which has finally culminated in the enactment of the Homestead Law, are attested by the vast extent of fertile country which has been reclaimed and formed into new populous and flourishing States, which contribute of the superabundance of their agricultural and mineral productions to the necessities of the earlier settled portions of the country and to foreign nations.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The progress being made in the gigantic experiment of a railway to unite still more closely the States on the Atlantic to those on the Pacific will soon attract settlements along its entire route, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the foresight, has, with the approbation of the department, slightly increased the usual surveying estimates, in order to meet the exigencies which will thus be created.

HOMESTEAD LAW.

In order to obtain the benefits of the Act of May 20, 1862, "to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," certain preliminary acts are required to be performed before the Register or Receiver for the district of land in which the settlement is proposed to be made by the party applying in person. This requirement of the law is thought to operate injuriously against persons who are engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, and, to remedy the evil, it is respectfully suggested that the law might, with propriety, be so far modified as to permit the wife or other proper representative of a person so employed in the public service to take the preliminary steps for the legal inception of his claim. I also concur in the opinion expressed by the Commissioner of Public Lands, that it is expedient and proper to require persons claiming the benefits of this law to pay the full commissions of the Register and Receiver at the time the entry is made, instead of deferring the payment of one-half thereof until the final issue of the certificate at the end of five years.

TAKING THE GOLD MINES.

At the time of the discovery of the great mineral wealth of portions of the public domain the nation was in the enjoyment of domestic tranquillity and unrivaled prosperity, and could well afford to throw open her rich mines of precious metals to the unrestricted enterprise of the world; but having now been forced into a war for the preservation of our national existence, as unexampled in expense as in magnitude, the question whether we can, in justice to other branches of industry and enterprise, longer exempt this immense source of individual revenue from its equitable share of the public burden becomes of much importance. A small tax upon the net profits of the gold mines of the United States would largely increase the means of the Treasury; and as no good reason seems to exist why the nation should not, in its hour of need, derive some direct assistance from its extensive fields of gold and silver mines, I earnestly press the consideration of the subject with a view to that end.

The attention of Congress is also called to the necessity of providing a law for the appointment of a Surveyor-General, and the establishment of a District Land Office in the Territory of Idaho.

THE INDIANS.

In view of the disturbing causes that have existed, our relations with the various Indian tribes are as favorable as could reasonably be expected. The experience of the past few years, however, clearly demonstrates the necessity of important changes in the policy hitherto pursued toward them.

While the regions of country occupied by the Indians remained uninhabited by the whites, the plan of setting apart separate reservations for different bands of the same tribe, or for small tribes possessing similar habits and customs, and privileged to roam over common hunting-grounds in quest of the means of subsistence, as in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, seemed wise and to promise success; but as the country becomes settled, their dependence upon game and the spontaneous productions of the earth become more and more precarious, while the necessity for their keeping within the limits of their reservations increases. The Indians are thus left without their accustomed resources, and in the midst of a population with whose customs and arts of life they are wholly unfamiliar. They consequently become discouraged, and, looking solely to their annuity annuities from the Government, or to begging and stealing for the necessaries of life, fall an easy prey to the sharpers and whiskey-traders who gather around their reservations for the purpose of obtaining their moneys.

The smaller the reservation the greater are the facilities for the exercise of its pernicious influence, and hence the necessity of concentrating scattered bands and the smaller tribes of similar habits, language and customs, into as large communities as practicable, and their location upon the more remote portions of the public domain. They will soon become extinct unless they acquire the arts of civilized life, and to this end it is indispensably necessary to place them beyond the reach of any influence save that of their agents, teachers and assistants. The vast emigration to the newly-discovered gold-bearing regions of the interior has brought us into more immediate contact with large and powerful tribes, with whom no treaties other than those of amity have yet been negotiated, and all the energies which the department can possibly exert in that direction will scarcely be adequate to the pressing demands that will be made upon it during the next few years by the exigencies of the Indian service in those regions.

Immediate steps should be taken to prevent collision between them and our own people, to provide suitable locations for the Indians, and to induce them to settle upon them and engage in the cultivation of the soil and the rearing of domestic animals, and in order to furnish them such supplies as may be absolutely necessary to prevent starvation. The number of Indians under the direct supervision of the department is thus rapidly becoming larger than at any former period, and the wisdom of anticipating this increased demand upon its resources by a corresponding increase in the appropriations for the Indian service, whether we are to be guided by the principles of justice and humanity, or economy, must be manifest to all.

Particular attention is also invited to the condition of Indian affairs in California. That State has hitherto been divided into two districts—the Northern and the Southern—each under the charge of a superintending agent. There is no good reason for continuing this arrangement, and on the score of economy alone it ought to be abolished, and our Indian relations throughout the State placed under the control of a single Superintendent.

The good of the service and the future welfare of the Indians also imperatively demand the establishment of two reservations in the northern part of the State—one near the coast, and the other in the interior—of sufficient extent for the accommodation of all the Indians in wholly designated as the Northern District, and at least one suitable reservation for those in the southern portion of the State. The necessity for these different reservations arises from the great dissimilarity that exists in the habits and customs of the several tribes for whom they are intended.

The hostility of the powerful tribes of the Apaches and Navajoes, mainly located in New-Mexico and Arizona, is such, that for the present their management must be left chiefly in the military branch of the Government, but measures should be promptly taken for the establishment of suitable reservations for the other Indians in those Territories, and for those now in hostility to the United States, whenever they shall have been properly subdued.

The unfortunate result of the effort made last Spring to return the refugee Cherokees to their homes has largely added to the number of refugees and greatly increased the expense of their subsistence. This, together with the advance in the prices of clothing and provisions, has so augmented the expense of providing for them as to exhaust the funds accounted for that purpose, and renders a further appropriation necessary. It is doubtful whether the supplies needed could, even now, be forwarded in time to prevent much suffering, and hence the importance of an early action by Congress in the premises.

[illegible]

WAREHOUSE.

The number of Revolutionary soldiers before upon the pension rolls has diminished to 15 on the 30th of June last, of whom only 10 had made application for their pensions on the 4th of March, 1861. The number of widows of Revolutionary soldiers on the rolls at the same period was 1,372. The whole number of army invalid pensioners on the rolls on June 30 was 7,587, most of whom were pensioned on account of wounds received or disease contracted in the service during the present war. The widows, orphans and dependent mothers of 3,373 deceased soldiers of the present war were inscribed upon the rolls during the last fiscal year, making the whole number of this class on the rolls at the close of the year 4,200. The number of navy invalids on the rolls at the close of the year was 348, and the number of widows, orphans and dependent mothers of deceased officers and seamen of the navy, 577. The whole number of army pensioners on the rolls during the last fiscal year was 7,587, and of the navy 348. The number of army pensioners, of all classes, on the rolls on the 30th of June last was 12,850, and of the navy 1,125. The payment of the former required the sum of $1,237,841 68, and the latter $164,674 31 per annum.

The remittances to the agents for paying pensions have been so regulated according to law "as to prevent an undue accumulation of balances in their hands."

During the year 602 bounty land warrants have been issued, calling, in the aggregate, for 94,360 acres of land.

It appears from the Commissioner's Report that the whole amount of money expended by the Government for pensions to the close of the last fiscal year was $91,563,568 97, and that the quantity of land granted for military and naval services was 65,805,149 acres, which, at $1 25 per acre, would amount to $82,276,177 50.

Congress at the last session provided for an increase of clerical force at the Pension Office, and I am happy in being able to say that it has enabled the Commissioner to dispose of the greatly increased amount of business thrown upon it with satisfactory promptitude. During the first quarter of the present fiscal year, 7,162 claims were adjudicated, and a much larger number examined and suspended for further evidence.

The Commissioner estimates the whole number of claims that will be adjudicated during the present fiscal year at about 30,000.

The appointment of surgeons, as authorized by the act of July 14, 1862, to make the biennial examinations of pensioners, and to examine applicants for invalid pensions, has been attended with marked advantage and saving to the Government. For the information of the public, and those more immediately interested, the Commissioner has embraced in his report the names of the surgeons thus appointed in the several States, with their Post-office address.

The act of 3d March, 1859, requiring the biennial examination of invalid pensioners, prescribes that the examinations shall be made by two surgeons or physicians. The Commissioner is of the opinion, in which I concur, that the examination will be as satisfactorily made by a single surgeon, regularly appointed by the office, and with less inconvenience to the parties interested, and a modification of the law in this respect is, therefore, recommended.

The increase of the Navy Pension Fund from the sale of prizes amounts, at the present time, to probably $1,500,000.

The old laws in relation to the Navy Pension Fund seem to authorize and require the investment of this money, but as the question is not entirely free from doubt, I recommend the passage of a law authorizing the Department to invest the amount which has been and may hereafter be derived by the sale of prizes in Government bonds, and apply the interest thereon to the payment of navy pensions, or that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized by law to credit this fund with the interest, which would semi-annually accrue thereon, if so invested.

A decision has been given by the Department in a case arising under the act of July 14, 1862, and as it will furnish a rule of action for the Pension Bureau, in constantly recurring cases of a like character, I beg leave to refer to it specially.

The second, third and fourth sections of that act make provision for the widow, children, dependent mother, or orphan sisters, as the case may be, of any officer or other person named in the first section who has died since the 4th day of March, 1861, or who shall thereafter die by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty. An officer of the navy had contracted, under these circumstances, a disease of which he died. Some months previous to his death he tendered his resignation, as his declining health, impaired by disease, which ultimately proved fatal, incapacitated him for the efficient discharge of duty. His resignation was accepted. The claim of his widow for a pension was rejected in the Pension Office solely upon the ground that he was not, at the time of his death, in the naval service of the United States. The case was, by appeal, brought before the Department.

The action of the Pension Bureau conformed to the construction which had been given to preceding acts of Congress granting naval pensions. Some of these acts expressly confined the right of the claimant to cases when the death of the officer occurred during the period of his service. Other acts, such as that of 1813, and the second section of the act of 1814, secure to the beneficiaries, for a specific period, half of the monthly pay to which the deceased was *entitled at the time of his death*. The late Attorney-General BUTLER decided that the death of an officer or seamen before the expiration of his service was not essential, under the latter acts, to the validity of his widow's claim to a pension. He subsequently withdrew that opinion, and, although considering such a claim within the general equity of the system, he came to a conclusion adverse to it under those acts, owing to their peculiar phraseology, and from the fact that Congress had given a construction to them by the continuing acts of May 23, 1828, and June 25, 1832.

The act of 1862 does not, in direct terms, exclude *from its benefits the widow or other designated relatives* of persons, who, after their resignation or discharge, shall die of wounds received or disease contracted in the naval service, and in the line of duty, nor does it determine the amount of pension by the *monthly pay of the deceased at the time of his death*. The latter provision would seem to require that the connection of the deceased with the service should subsist until his death. By the uniform practice of the Pension Bureau, under the existing act, a military pension was granted to the relatives of the party without regard to the time of his death, if the claim in other respects was free from objection. Uniformity in the administration of the act is desirable, and a settled interpretation of it should be adhered to unless it be manifestly wrong. Although, in the former legislation of Congress, military and naval pensions were granted under separate and independent enactments, both classes of pensions are provided for and placed upon the same footing by the act under consideration. No distinction is made between the two branches of the service. I could not sanction a decision making such a distinction, and I was satisfied that the action of the Pension Bureau, in regard to military pensions, was amply justified by the spirit, and not in violation of the letter, of the statute.

The effects and consequences of the opposite construction are worthy of attention. According to it, no provision is made for the bereaved and often necessitous and helpless family of a deceased party who has received a mortal wound or contracted a fatal disease in the line of duty, if his death occurred after the expiration of the period of his service. Had the wound or disease inflicted a disability, it is clear that, had he survived it, he would have been entitled to a pension proportionate to such disability. The pension would not commence in any event until after his discharge. Should the disabled and discharged soldier or seaman die after receiving his pension, or before establishing his claim to it, his relatives would be excluded from the bounty of Congress, although it could be shown by indisputable proofs that his death was the direct and inevitable result of a wound received on the field or the deck from the enemies of his country.

It seemed to me to be more in accordance with the legislative intention to hold that the death of a party after his resignation, or discharge would not be fatal to the claim of his widow or relatives to a pension.

Should I have erred in this view, Congress can apply the appropriate corrective in regard to future cases.

I would advise, however, that some limit should be fixed by law, within which the death should occur, to entitle the beneficiaries named in the second and the following sections of the act to the benefit of its provisions.

PATENT OFFICE.

During the year ending Sept. 30 last, 5,132 applications, and 611 caveats were received at the Patent office. Twenty-nine applications were filed for the extension of patents previously granted. During the same period, 2,887 patents were issued, and forty extensions granted. Quite a diminution is observable in the number of claims on which patents have been allowed, but not issued because of the non-payment of the final fee within the time prescribed by law, the number being about 370.

The balance in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund on the 1st of October, 1862, was $48,157 31. The receipts of the office to Sept. 30, 1863, amounted to $170,272 65, making its entire resources for the year $222,535 76. The expenditures of the office during that period have been $169,603 12, leaving a balance on hand on the 1st October, 1863, of $52,732 53.

The work of classifying the results of the Eighth Census for publication has progressed satisfactorily, and the printing of the volume of population statistics is so far advanced as to insure its completion and delivery early in the coming session of Congress. The succeeding volume will be supplied to the two Houses as fast as the capabilities of the public printer will admit.

The Marshals and Assistant Marshals in the loyal States have generally been paid in full for their services, and the accounts of those employed to take the territorial census of Nevada, Dakota and Colorado, for which provision was made by the act of March 3, 1863, have been paid, in part, and the remainder are in process of adjustment. The final settlement of the accounts of 5,597 Marshals and Assistants in States affected by the rebellion has been precluded by the condition of public affairs and the refusal of some of these officers to take the oath prescribed by law as a condition precedent to payment.

NATIONAL INSANE HOSPITAL.

The able reports from the Board of Visitors and the Superintendent of Construction of the Government Hospital for the Insane will be read by all who [illegible] Congress alone can apply the remedy, and it should not be longer delayed. For many years [illegible] Washington City had been the receptacle of the insane of the District, and provision was made in the organization of the City Hospital for the accommodation of the City and District, but the purpose has been so enlarged that they have long since been obliged to refuse many applicants from them, and they had to be given up. Since then the department has been obliged to rent many buildings scattered over the City for a short term of years, and to alter and fit them up at considerable expense. The premises now used have been leased by the department in the year 1863, for the sum of $10,000 per annum. A large sum has been expended for alterations, occasional repairs and furniture, amounting in six years, including rent, to upward of $126,000. The present lease of the property will expire on the 1st of May next. The owner of it has died since the original lease was made, and the executors, though still willing to dispose of it at the price then fixed—$100,000—are averse to extending the lease, so that the department will soon have to procure other temporary accommodations for the Courts sitting in New-York City, unless Congress shall decide the matter in the mean time.

The Government has purchased or erected buildings at Philadelphia, Boston, and a number of less important cities, for the joint use of the Federal Courts and other public purposes, and commenced the erection of one also at Baltimore. The propriety of extending this prudent policy in the City of New-York seems to manifest to require argument. Economy alone demands it.

The department is not prepared to say that the purchase of the building now used, for the sum named, would be the most advantageous arrangement that could be made; but it would, in the end, be the saving of considerable expense to the Treasury. I therefore earnestly recommend that the department be empowered by Congress to provide suitably and permanent accommodations for the United States Courts at New-York, and that an adequate appropriation be made for that purpose.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

chartered by the act of Congress entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862, has been organized by the election of Directors and other officers, and the subscription of the requisite amount of stock. The character and pecuniary ability of the stockholders afford the most ample guarantee that this great work will be prosecuted to a successful issue. The work upon the branch lately located by you has already been commenced with a determination to press it to a rapid completion, despite the inclemency of the season and other obstacles.

The southern branch of the road, having its eastern terminus at the mouth of the Kansas River, and now known as that of the "Pacific Railway Company, eastern division," is being constructed with unexhausted energy. Since the 1st of September last, about forty miles of this branch have been graded, the ties made ready, the iron and rolling stock purchased and delivered upon the ground or now in *transitu*. We have assurances, on which a well-founded belief may be based, that early next month it will be completed, and during next Summer extended to Fort Riley, a distance of 150 miles.

The principal obstacle to the rapid progress of the work is the scarcity of labor, which may be overcome by the employment of the freedmen, as before indicated in this report.

The California branch of the Pacific Railroad is being constructed with all practicable dispatch, and there is every reason to believe that the work will not be permitted to languish, but that, at an earlier day than could have been reasonably anticipated, the entire line will be completed.

GOLD FIELDS IN ARIZONA.

The extent and unsurpassed richness of the gold fields recently discovered in Arizona, together with our previous knowledge of the vast mineral wealth of New-Mexico, is well calculated to impress all who reflect upon the subject with the necessity of a branch road from the Union Pacific to Santa Fé, and such other points in the Territory of New-Mexico as may be necessary to the development of the mineral wealth and trade of that country; and although Congress may be unwilling to lend pecuniary aid or credit to such an enterprise, it is believed that a liberal grant of land, both arable and mineral, of comparatively little present value to the Government, to the companies now organized, or to one to be chartered by the Territorial Legislature of New-Mexico, will insure its speedy construction. There are vast fields of iron ore, and coal suitable for its manufacture, contiguous to the line of the proposed branch road, and the enterprise may depend upon stupendous, the income to be derived from it would doubtless soon afford ample compensation to those who might accomplish it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, J. P. USHER, Secretary.

The President of the United States.

NAVAL ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Report of Capt. Wise.

Capt. H. A. WISE, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, introduces his report with the following remarks:

"In the report which I now have the honor to present, I shall endeavor to show briefly, yet as clearly as possible, how much this branch of the public service was unprepared for the great crisis of 1861, and in what manner and to what extent the existing difficulties have been overcome, and our ordnance of the heavy increased in numbers and improved in character. In doing so I shall not fail to give full credit to those of our officers who have so ably and unhesitatingly assisted the bureau in all its efforts to meet the urgent necessities of the country, and who still continue to answer promptly and well the heavy requisitions made upon them."

The bureau has encountered a serious embarrassment from the lack of sufficient depots, especially at the West, for naval supplies.

THE ORDNANCE OF THE NAVY—COMPARISON BETWEEN 1861 AND 1863.

At the breaking out of the rebellion there were 2,900 guns of all calibres, and classes in the United States navy, and of these but 555 were distributed in vessels-of-war in actual service.

"The following tabular statement affords a comprehensive view of the facts embraced in the foregoing remarks, and illustrates the rapid increase in the number of effective guns of smooth bore, and the addition of rifled pieces, which has been made in the ordnance of our navy:

Class of Gun.	On hand March, '61.	Made since.	On hand Nov. 1, '63.
Howitzer, 12-pounder light	57	—	336
Howitzer, 12-pounder heavy	56	282	338
Howitzer, 24-pounder	20	237	257
Howitzer, 12-pounder rifled	—	325	325
12-pounders, 17 cwt.	177	—	177
12-pounders, 22 cwt.	276	—	276
12-pounders, 32 cwt.	303	—	303
12-pounders, 45 cwt.	57	—	57
12-pounders, 51 cwt.	260	—	260
12-pounders, 57 cwt.	109	—	109
8-inch, of 55 cwt.	172	—	172
8-inch, long cwt.	305	—	305
8-inch, of 105 cwt.	14	—	14
9-inch, of 90 cwt.	6	—	6
9-inch, of 63 cwt.	27	—	27
9-inch Dahlgren	202	202	404
10-inch Dahlgren	19	10	29
11-inch Dahlgren	32	291	323
13-inch mortars	—	200	200
20-pounder Parrott	—	214	214
30-pounder Parrott	—	232	232
100-pounder Parrott	—	150	150
150-pounder Parrott	—	60	60
200-pounder Parrott	—	23	23
50-pounder rifled (Dahlgren)	—	13	13
Total	2,056	3,611	5,717

THE FOUNDRIES.

The only establishments in the country which were prepared for the work of founding heavy cannon when the rebellion took place were the South Boston, Fort Pitt and the West Point Foundries—the Tredegar Works at Richmond, Va., having passed into the hands of the rebels. No Government establishments of the kind existed, and consequently the sole reliance of both army and navy at the commencement of our difficulties was upon these three foundries.

In addition to the above-named foundries, the bureau has known as sources of supply, the establishment at Providence, R. I., known as the Builders' Iron Foundry; the foundries of Messrs. HINKLEY, WILLIAMS & Co., of Boston, and the Portland Company, of Portland, Maine; and at Reading, Penn., the Scott Foundry of Messrs. SAYRES, MCFARLANE & Co. From all these establishments, except the West Point Foundry, the navy is furnished with 8-inch, 10-inch and 11-inch guns—none of the old system being now manufactured.

From the Fort Pitt Foundry, in addition to the above classes of guns, it obtains the heavy 15-inch; and from the West Point Foundry it receives the Parrott rifles, of all calibres, which now constitute a part of the battery of nearly every vessel-of-war, and the great effectiveness of which has been so strikingly manifest during the recent battles at Charleston.

In procuring cannon for the navy the same conditions have been exacted from all these foundries, as regards the character of metal and every other element necessary to constitute good and reliable guns. No gun has been accepted, so to speak, which has not been subjected to the ordeal of 1,000 rounds of service charges. With this standard thus established, all the guns of a contract must coincide in their composite elements.

The only exception to this rule has been in the case of the 15-inch guns cast upon the plan of Maj. RODMAN, of the United States Army. Time did not permit of this proof being applied, and the guns were necessarily accepted and put into service, after having endured, however, somewhat more than the tests prescribed by the army regulations.

RIFLED GUNS.

The introduction of a few rifled guns of heavy calibre into the batteries of ships had already taken place in foreign navies prior to the date of our present rebellion; and in our own service experiments were being conducted at the Washington Navy-yard, under the direction of Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, for the purpose of devising a system of rifled ordnance. Nothing decisive, however, had been accomplished, except with the rifled howitzer, and the experiments were rudely interrupted in the Spring of 1861.

At the same time Mr. PARROTT was engaged in perfecting his present system, and the results obtained by him were so satisfactory that in the Summer of 1861 the bureau, in conjunction with the army bureau, directed a 100-pounder to be subjected to a series of 1,000 service rounds.

The gun stood the test without bursting, and in

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Benefit of Union Home School—Concerts, Military Drill, and Addresses from Eminent Speakers.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lakes of Killarney—Irish Assurance.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—As You Sow, So Must You Reap—Poor Pillicoddy.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—The Impostor—Albion Maid.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOPE CHAPEL—Statuary, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE REBELLION.

We have from Washington the news that the two armies in Virginia are in a state of quiescence, Meade on the Rappahannock and Lee on the Rapidan. The pickets are friendly, and bushwhackers are again plenty. The report of the removal of Gen. Meade is again revived, with a still stronger degree of positiveness. The choice as to his successor is said lie between Gens. Hooker and Thomas, the President and Secretary Chase preferring the former, and Secretary Stanton undecided between the two. The army is to be reorganized.

The startling announcement was received here yesterday afternoon that the steamer *Chesapeake*, which left this port on Saturday afternoon last for Portland, was seized by a gang of rebel passengers on board, at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, off Cape Cod, the Captain and crew overpowered, and the vessel taken complete possession of by the pirates. There was some resistance made, the Second Engineer being shot dead and thrown overboard, and the First Engineer and Mate wounded. The Captain and crew, about twenty in all, were landed at St. John, N. B., yesterday morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

The President's Annual Message and the Reports of the several Departments of the Navy, Interior and War, will be found in full in our columns this morning, together with very full abstracts of the Reports of the Land Office and Naval Ordnance Bureau, and a synopsis of the Report of the Postmaster-General. The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be laid before Congress until to-day, at noon, which will prevent its publication until that time.

Both Boards of the Common Council met at 10 P. M., yesterday. In the Board of Aldermen, an ordinance to make a further appropriation of $230,000, to extend the Croton waterworks, was presented and referred, and the resolution from the other Board, previously received and laid over, authorizing the removal of the Park Barracks to the Battery, pursuant to a request of the State authorities and the recommendation of the Mayor, was called up and referred to the Committee on Lands and Places. Both Boards adopted a resolution, authorizing Middleton Bell to remove the night-soil from the City, and beyond the limits of the harbor, for a period of ten years, from the expiration of the present contract, without expense to the City—Mr. Bell to look for compensation only from the property-owners. Mr. Bell's offer was first made to the Common Council, some time ago, and to contract with him in due form of law, the City Inspector was directed to advertise for proposals for a performance of the work without cost to the City. Mr. Bell responded with a renewal of his offer, which, if the Mayor approves it, will be ratified as a contract with the City. The present night-soil contractor receives $15,600 per annum from the Corporation. Both Boards meet again to-day, the Aldermen at 1 o'clock and the Councilmen at 4 o'clock P. M.

Postal Department.—The duties of the Postmaster-General in the management of his department do not furnish him the occasion or opportunity for any of those displays of eloquence and statesmanship, or any of those great and striking expositions of gigantic operations which is furnished by other departments of the Government, as the State, Finance, War and Navy. Yet the management and working of the Post-office Department are matters of profound and perpetual interest to every inhabitant of the United States. And the duties of its conduct are such as require a high order of administrative ability, and conscientious, laborious and ceaseless devotion. These qualifications are found to an eminent degree in the present head of the department.

The report of Postmaster-General Blair opens with the cheering statement that during the last fiscal year the financial condition of the department has been one of unusual prosperity. As a proof of this, his exhibit shows the remarkable fact that the revenue has nearly equaled the expenditures—the deficiency being, in a round sum, a quarter of a million of dollars. Mr. Blair says there is good reason to believe that the department will be self-sustaining in a brief period of time. If this prove to be the case, it will doubtless be owing to the increasing good management and economy of the department; for it must be remembered that the expenses of the last two years have been reduced by the cutting off of mails throughout the South—whose postal revenues were always far below its postal expenses—but as our arms progress and mail facilities are again afforded to the Southern States, there will again be losses from that section as formerly. Still, notwithstanding this, we entertain not a shadow of doubt that, with proper management, the Post-office Department, at present rates of postage, could be made self-sustaining. And we are confirmed in the idea by the statement in the report that "during the year the *increased* length of routes has been 5,685, but the annual cost of mail transportation has *decreased* $113,258, or about two per cent."

Mr. Blair makes some excellent suggestions, among which is that a "postal order money system be established to facilitate the transmission of small sums through the mails, which he is confident would prove, not only a great convenience to soldiers and citizens, but almost entirely obviate the loss of this class of remittances." We hope also he will not lose sight of the absolute necessity of increasing local postal facilities in the large cities of the Union. The Postmaster-General's report, throughout, is clear, sensible and satisfactory.

The President's Message.

President Lincoln delivers himself, in this document, with all his characteristic clearness and simplicity. The rhetorical flourishes and sentimental generalities, with which the later Presidents were accustomed to stuff out their State papers of this class, have no place here. It is the shortest Message we have had for a generation; and yet, this year has been the most eventful since the Government began. There never has been one thousandth part so much to spend words upon, and yet there has never been so little indulgence in words. Abraham Lincoln is one of the few men who believe that words stand for things; he economizes them accordingly.

The succinct exhibit given of our foreign relations is in all respects very satisfactory—in fact, we might almost say, satisfactory beyond precedent. It would be hard to find one of the seventy odd annual messages, which have been transmitted to Congress, that did not make mention of some difficulty, of some kind, with some foreign Power; and in a majority of them such difficulties formed one of the most important themes. But we look in vain through the present document for the slightest token of any difference with any foreign State. The distinction is remarkable enough in itself. It is much more so when the fact is noted that heretofore nothing has been so prolific of international trouble as the relations of neutrals to belligerents. The very time when it would be naturally anticipated that we should have the most serious controversies with other nations, and especially commercial nations, is the very time when our National Executive has nothing to complain of, and most decidedly testifies to the universal fair dealing. This certainly bespeaks very wise management of our State Department.

The epitome given of the results in the other great branches of the public service, substantiates signal efficiency of administration there also. The Post-office Department, the first time for years, has met its own expenses, within a mere trifle; the Treasury Department has inaugurated a great and novel scheme of finance with a success that enables it to meet all the vast liabilities of the war with perfect ease and punctuality; the War Department has sustained the gigantic operations of the war in a way productive of some of the most notable achievements in military history; and the Navy Department has maintained its unprecedented blockade of 3,500 miles of coast with increasing efficiency, and has raised its force to 588 vessels, of which no less than 75 are iron-clad steam vessels. The President contents himself with the barest outlines, and avoids all vainglorious language. But his simple statements tell with a force that could gain nothing from the most skillful rhetoric in the world.

The most striking feature of the Message is that part which relates to the revival of State Governments, as the Southern territory is redeemed from rebel power. The President here, for the first time, commits himself to a definite policy and method in respect to this most important matter. He gives no countenance to the project, which has been so vehemently advocated, of reducing the redeemed States to a territorial condition, that they may continue to be directly governable by Federal authority. Yet he recognizes the necessity of securing State Governments that shall be loyal to the Union. This he declares to be not only a necessity, but a constitutional obligation, inasmuch as the Constitution imposes upon the General Government the duty of securing to every State a Republican form of government, which it would fail to do if it allowed a State to remain in the hands of its enemies. To establish this loyalty, he sets forth a comprehensive and stringent oath of allegiance, the taking of which shall be a condition precedent to the grant of amnesty and pardon for having participated in the rebellion. To make the loyalty thus secured available at the earliest day, he provides that whenever one-tenth part of the number of the voters in the States in 1860, take this oath, and desire to put the State Government again in action, they shall be authorized and aided to do so; with the single restriction that no action shall be taken by the revived State Government against the Emancipation Proclamation, which, as a war measure, is an accomplished irrevocable fact in his judgment, and which he will feel it his duty to maintain, in its full breadth, unless it shall be adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States to have been repugnant to the Constitution, and therefore null and void.

The process of reconstruction, as the President puts it, is simple and yet perfectly effective. The *motive* to reassume loyal obligations is secured by making it the only means of escaping confiscation of property and all the other penalties of treason. The *act* is secured with the very highest sanction possible, by making it rest on a most emphatic and solemn oath. The *effect* is secured by enabling those who thus comply to revive and carry on the State Government, just so soon as they comprise a certain definite *proportion* of the whole number of the voting population before the rebellion. Those who are for the Emancipation Proclamation are satisfied by the President's declared *determination* to maintain it until pronounced null by the highest judicial authority of the land; while those who have opposed it as an unconstitutional assumption of power cannot complain, for they have it in their power to test the unconstitutionality by an appeal at any time to that Court for a decision. Certain categories of traitors of peculiar dye are exempted from the benefit of the oath, which, of course, will meet the approbation of every loyal man. Other minor provisions are made, to complete the equity and efficiency of the plan. We believe that the closer it is examined, the more it will be discovered to be completely adapted to the great end desired. The public mind, after due reflection, we have not a doubt, will accept it as another signal illustration of the practical wisdom of the President.

The Commandership of the Army of the Potomac.

There is a report, which is not unlikely to prove true, that Gen. Meade is to be removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Pleasonton put in his place; the reason being, we suppose, the failure of the former in the recent movement against Lee. We shall regret this extremely, for several reasons. We believe, in the first place, that no army could fail to be injured, and seriously injured, by such frequent changes of commanders as have taken place in the Army of the Potomac; the General's confidence in himself, and the soldier's confidence in the General, are both weakened by it. Each General who steps into the vacant place is, of course, warned by the fall of his predecessors of the insecurity of his position. He feels that he is only on his trial, and that the presumptions of the Government, and it may be of the public, are against him. He knows that the least error in judgment will probably lead to his dismissal. If under these circumstances, he did not become over-nervous and over-sensible of his responsibility, he would be either more or less than human; and being nervous, he naturally becomes timid. Feeling satisfied that he will have to bear the whole burden of the blame of any reverse that may occur, he shrinks, and naturally shrinks, from running any risk; and at last, by way of being perfectly secure against miscarriage, he refuses to do anything in which miscarriage can possibly occur, and this, in war, means total inaction. Now, we will not say no modest man, with ordinary doubts of his own genius, but no man with ordinary self-respect, likes to accept any position, however high, which is surrounded by drawbacks of this kind. Nobody can do his best if he is conscious that his superiors are watching his work with hostile eyes, and are ready to make the first indication of moral or mental infirmity the signal for his dismissal. A generous confidence, and generous appreciation of difficulties on the part of the Government, is absolutely necessary to secure the display of his highest qualities on the part of the General. We do not mean by this that a blockhead is to be allowed to blunder on month after month out of one scrape into another as long as a regiment remains to follow him; but we do think that a man like Gen. Meade, who won a great battle within three days of his assuming the command of the army, and who is the first officer opposed to Lee who has proved himself his match in marching and manœuvring, is entitled to more than six months' trial.

There seems to be a notion in some quarters that by changing Generals frequently, a man will be hit upon at last who will march to Richmond. We predict, on the contrary, that as long as these changes go on, each General will be less likely to accomplish this feat than the last; for each one will have less of his own confidence and less of the soldiers' confidence, and will shrink with greater dread from the ordeal under which so many have broken down. It must not be forgotten that a similar policy pursued in the West would have deprived us of Grant; and that if Wellington had been shelved because Moore only knew how to retreat, and because Dalrymple was an imbecile, and because the Government was in a hurry, Waterloo would in all probability never have been fought.

There is one other thing to be taken into account in judging of Gen. Meade's qualifications, and that is, that the problem which it has been for the Army of the Potomac to solve, has, since McClellan's day been essentially changed. It is no longer to take Richmond by hook or by crook; but to take Richmond, and at the same time cover Washington. The enemy is at any moment ready to exchange his capital for ours. If we take Richmond, we capture a large town and little else; if he takes Washington he becomes in the eyes of the world, as long as he holds it, the *de facto* Government of the United States. The anxiety of the Administration about Washington, is therefore perfectly natural and justifiable. But it must not be forgotten, that the very fact that it is so, enormously increases the burden of the responsibility resting on the commander of the army as long as there is only one army. It is very rare in any war for a general to find himself in a position, in which the loss of a single great battle may place the capital in the hands of the enemy; and we will add further, that it is a position in which no General ought to be placed, if it is physically possible to avoid it. There are but few brains that can work freely with such a weight pressing upon them; and very few soldiers who can go into action with the proper amount of heart and hope, when any of the small accidents, which in war so often frustrate the best laid plans, may entail not simply a defeat, but bring the nation to the verge of ruin. It is only the desperate defender of a desperate cause who ought ever be placed in a situation of such terrible anxiety, and neither Gen. Meade nor the cause of the Union answer to this description. There ought to be an army of reserve, charged with the sole duty of defending the Capital, and amply sufficient for that purpose, and the army which is sent against Richmond ought to be able to act solely with reference to its capture, and choose its base and make all its movements as may best promote that object, and that object only.

Of the appointment of Gen. Pleasonton we have little to say. Of the reason assigned for it by the correspondents—that he is a good cavalry officer—we have to say that we think it a very ridiculous one. Commanding cavalry well in such a country as Virginia, raises no more presumption of a man's fitness for the command-in-chief than of his fitness to manœuvre a fleet. Murat was, perhaps, the most brilliant cavalry leader the world ever saw; but in any other position he was one of the most unmitigated imbeciles that ever bestrode a horse. Gen. Pleasonton is a very gallant and very distinguished officer where he is, and we know of nothing to lead us to believe that he would not even be a good General-in-Chief; but we also know of nothing to lead us to believe that he would; and this is, of itself, a reason for hoping that he may be left in the position which he now fills with so much honor to himself and gain to the country.

The Report of the Navy Department.

Secretary Welles' report this year, like that of last year, is of very great length; but less space is taken up in this than was in that, by detailed reports of the operations of the various naval expeditions, as he judiciously leaves the officers themselves to narrate their labors and achievements. After referring in general terms to the arduous labors of his department in enforcing a blockade covering a distance of over three thousand five hundred miles, and carrying on naval operations upon the rivers and other internal waters of the Southern States, he reviews rapidly the different squadrons into which our naval force is divided—the North Atlantic Squadron, the South Atlantic Squadron, the Eastern Gulf Squadron, the Western Gulf Squadron, the Mississippi Squadron, the Pacific Squadron, the Potomac Flotilla, and the vessels in the East India and China Seas—and shows that each of them has done important work. An exhibit of the present strength of our navy, as compared with last year, is furnished, and an exhibit of its prospective strength when the vessels under construction shall be completed. Everybody in the land will certainly study these tables with minute attention. The Secretary discusses various desirable improvements in naval vessels, and, we are glad to see, refers more than once to *speed* as a necessity of them. He again urges, at length and strongly, the necessity for a new Navy-yard on a large scale. Great delay has arisen from the inability of our public yards and shops to execute the necessary repair and refitment of vessels. He also refers to the fact that while we have several Navy-yards for building wooden vessels, the Government possesses not a single yard and establishment for constructing those of iron, nor even for making plates and shafting; and says that there are no parties in this country fully prepared to build iron vessels of the magnitude and description required. Beside the necessity of a fit Navy-yard on the Atlantic seaboard, he again urges the expediency of establishing a naval depot, yard and foundry at some accessible and suitable point on one of the rivers in the valley of the Mississippi.

Secretary Welles goes on to discuss almost every question of interest bearing in any way upon the efficiency of our navy. He dilates upon the rebel privateers and their depredations, upon the prizes captured by our navy, upon the Naval Academy, the necessity for better education for our naval engineers and navy officers, the promotion of volunteer officers, and the scarcity of seamen, upon the marine corps and the coast survey, upon naval ordnance and lights and signals at sea, upon the contract system, the expenses and estimates of his department, etc., etc. He closes by saying that "the navy of the United States has achieved a great and new historical renown; that it has expanded and is expanding in a measure commensurate with the exigencies of the country and of the times; that it has done and is doing heroic service in a great and sacred cause, and that its force is wielded by a body of officers and men who have established the highest claim to the gratitude of their country."

The Report of the Secretary of War.

Secretary Stanton has issued a terse and business-like document. He opens with a brief glance at the operations of the year, and congratulates the country upon our military achievements, the brilliancy of which, he says, has not been surpassed in any age. The forces of the National Government are now firmly planted on the soil of every rebel State. The question of the exchange of prisoners is reviewed, but no new light is shed upon the subject. The statements regarding the bad faith and violation of cartel on the part of the enemy are very plainly made, and the case is now fully understood. The Secretary confirms the statement lately made by Gen. Hitchcock that we have now over forty thousand prisoners of war in our hands, while the enemy hold but thirteen thousand of ours. Because the enemy demand that we shall liberate our possessions for theirs, and because they refuse to deliver up the colored soldiers and their white officers, the exchange is suspended. Mr. Stanton says, in substance, that our Government declines to furnish the rebels with a fresh army of forty thousand men, on their own terms.

The Conscription Act has been enforced in twelve States. It has obtained fifty thousand soldiers, and raised a fund of over $10,000,000 for procuring substitutes. Notwithstanding its imperfections, the Secretary thinks it an efficient means for recruiting our armies. The money obtained through the commutation of drafted men is being vigorously applied to the recruiting of men for the regiments now in the field, and Mr. Stanton indulges in the very agreeable belief that the greater portion of the force required will be thus raised by volunteering, and without a further draft. The Invalid corps now numbers twenty thousand, officers and men, and it has increased by that number the strength of the armies in the field.

The operations of the Bureau of Colored Troops have put fifty thousand dusky warriors into the field, notwithstanding operations have been retarded by several obstacles. The qualifications of the colored man for the several branches of the military service, are considered fully established. It is recommended in Congress that the same wages and bounty be paid to colored, as are paid to white soldiers.

The reports of the several Bureaus of the Department are briefly alluded to, and several recommendations made. The Adjutant-General recommends that the terms of enlistments of regular soldiers be reduced from five years to three. The expenditures of the Ordnance Department for the past year amount to upward of forty-two millions of dollars, and the resources of the country are abundantly able to supply every demand of this character. An increased appropriation is recommended for arming the militia of the States. Six millions have been spent upon fortifications during the year—mostly permanent.

West Point is full, the loyal States having supplied the vacancies from the disloyal. Our lake shores are to be protected from rebel piratical raids.

The reports of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals show that the armies have been well supplied with food and clothing. The Quartermaster-General is absent on a very extended tour of inspection, not yet completed. The armies, the Paymaster-General reports, are substantially paid to Oct. 31, 1863, the latest period allowed by regulation, and the money is on hand for the next payment. The statistics of the Surgeon-General's report are interesting. We have 182 general hospitals, and the number of patients remaining in them on the 30th of June last was 9.1 per cent., and in the field 4.4 per cent. of the entire strength of the army, of whom 11 per cent. were sick, and 2½ per cent. wounded. The signal corps and military telegraph are both favorably commended.

The report closes with the gratifying announcement that diligent effort has been made for the enforcement of discipline and the detection and prevention of frauds, by the action of Military Commissions and Courts-Martial. There are records of over seventeen thousand trials on file in the office of the Judge-Advocate-General.

Finally, Secretary Stanton hopes his next report may announce the complete overthrow of the rebellion and the full restoration of peace, in which hope all people will most fervently join.

The Interior Department.—The Report of the Secretary of the Interior, which we present in full, is a clear and comprehensive document. Secretary Usher reviews the operations of his Bureau in the fullest detail, and, in general, shows very satisfactory results, accompanied by sensible suggestions. One of these suggestions is that a moderate tax be levied on the product of the gold mines, which are now unburdened in that respect. Indian affairs are reviewed at length, and the setting apart of new and larger reservations is urged; the Pension Bureau is rapidly increasing in its number of pensioners, which now reach 13,659 from the army, and 1,132 from the navy, requiring an annual outlay of fully $1,500,000 per annum; the Patent Office has issued nearly four thousand patents during the past year; the Government Asylum for the Insane has greatly enlarged its sphere of usefulness by affording a refuge for many of the unfortunates of the war, and the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind has been managed with great success; good progress has been made on the Capitol extension, and nearly all the works of art designed to embellish the Capitol building have been completed and put in their places. In reference to the African Slave-trade, the Secretary says not a single vessel is known to have been fitted out for that purpose in our own waters during the past year. An indisposition on the part of the negroes to colonize is noted, and in view of the new policy of the Government toward them it is now questionable whether the effort should be kept up. It is suggested that thousands of free colored laborers may be profitably employed in the construction of the Pacific Railroad. The establishment of a Bureau of National Statistics is earnestly recommended, because it will contribute to the advancement of all the public interests—commerce, agriculture, finance, &c.—and enable the Government to permanently preserve the experience and statistical knowledge it has gained. The rest of the Report treats mainly of affairs in the District of Columbia, all of which are represented as in commendable shape.

Accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Interior is that of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The great struggle in which the country is engaged still tends to retard the purchase and settlement of the public domain, and as a source of revenue the public land sales cannot be depended on at present. But the operations of the Homestead Law are encouraging, a million and a half acres having been taken up under that law during the past year. The other operations of the Land Office have been of a minor character; some few surveys have been completed, others contracted for, and several new boundaries established. But the most important part of the report is that relating to the minerals. A full description of the mines, their locality and extent, is given, which shows that every State and Territory bordering on the Rocky Mountains, or extending to the Pacific, is rich in all the precious metals, and that the vast wealth of these mines is only just beginning to be developed. Idaho, Colorado, Washington, Nevada and Arizona, to say nothing of California and Oregon, are vast placers of gold and silver, as well as lead, tin, coal, &c. The gigantic wealth of these countries can scarcely be conceived. In this view, we earnestly hope that the suggestion as to the levying of a tax upon the gold products of the country will be carried into effect, for thus the Government would obtain a large and constantly increasing revenue.

Ordnance.—The report of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, which accompanies that of the Secretary of the Navy, is full of interest to the country, as showing the remarkable progress made within the last two years in the fabrication of guns and projectiles. The statistics showing the increase in the manufacture of the heaviest class of ordnance are worthy of especial note. So rapidly have the resources of the country, both public and private, been developed, that the department, with all its great demands, has never been restricted in its supply of the proper guns or projectiles. We recommend everybody to read the report; for now that we are becoming a military nation, the question of ordnance is one for discussion in every drawing-room and in all polite circles.

DARING ACT OF PIRACY.

The Steamer Chesapeake Seized by Rebel Passengers.

The Second Engineer Shot and Thrown Overboard.

The Crew and Passengers Put Ashore at St. Johns, N. B.

Officers Wounded and the Captain Put in Irons.

THE PIRATES PUT TO SEA.

EXPEDITIONS SENT TO CAPTURE THEM.

St. John, N. B., Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The steamer *Chesapeake*, (owned by H. B. Cromwell & Co.,) Capt. Willett, from New-York for Portland, Me., was taken possession of on Sunday morning last, between 1 and 2 o'clock, by sixteen Confederate passengers.

The Second Engineer of the steamer was shot dead and his body thrown overboard.

The First Engineer was shot in the chin, but was retained on board.

The First Mate was badly wounded in the groin.

Eleven or twelve shots were fired at the Captain.

After being overpowered, the Captain was put in irons, and the passengers were notified that they were prisoners of war to the Confederate States of America.

The steamer came to off Partridge Island at about 1 o'clock this morning.

The crew and passengers, except the First Engineer, were put on board a boat and sent to this city.

The steamer then sailed in an easterly direction, and was subsequently seen alongside another vessel. It is supposed that she took on board a supply of coal from her.

The attack took place about twenty-one miles west of Cape Cod.

Capt. Willett and passengers per the *Chesapeake* are now at the Mansion House.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received by Mr. Cromwell this morning:

Portland, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

H. B. Cromwell & Co.:

Steamer *Chesapeake* was captured twenty miles N.N.E. off Cape Cod at 1.30 A. M. on Monday morning by rebels who left New-York as passengers. Second Engineer killed and thrown overboard. Chief Engineer and Mate wounded.

Capt. Willetts and crew were landed at St. John this morning.

The *Chesapeake* carried a crew consisting of Captain, two mates, two engineers, two coal passers, four men before the mast, cook and steward. The capture was made during the hour of midnight, and but one watch was on deck, and but two men in the engine-room.

The Captain had retired, and then, while they were quietly sleeping, was this outrage committed. The Second Engineer, Mr. Orrin Shaffer, undoubtedly had charge of the engine, and in all probability met his fate through his bravery. He has been a long time in the employ of this line, and has always won the respect and esteem of his employers. He was a young man, and leaves a wife and children. The Chief Engineer, James Johnson, and Chief Mate, Chas. Johnson, both of this City, were wounded.

Seven passengers obtained their tickets at the office, and among them was one person who stated to the clerk that he was an old sea Captain, and preferred this mode of reaching Portland on account of its being the pleasantest and cheapest. Before she started some fifteen persons were counted on her deck, and as it is usual in this line for persons to sail without having purchased their tickets, nothing was thought of this circumstance. She left full of freight, consisting of cotton, rags, provisions and general merchandise. She only carries about thirty tons of coal, which is enough to last her for the round trip, and had not more than three days' coal at the time of her capture, so that the rebels cannot get very far with her. She carried two guns, 6-pounders, one brass the other iron, several revolvers, and some other fire-arms.

It is not known whether there was any powder on board, but it is supposed there was not much. Her sails was small and cannot be depended upon. There was no war risk, and the value of the vessel is over $60,000. It is not known whether the cargo was insured. The Captain is expected to arrive here to-day, and then the full particulars will be obtained.

The steam propeller *Chesapeake* was owned by H. B. Cromwell, of this City, and was a splendid vessel in every respect. She was built in 1853 by J. A. Westervelt—was 460 tons burden, and 11 feet draft of water, built of oak, schooner rigged, and had a direct acting engine of 200-horse power—one cylinder of 40 inches and 42-inch piston. Her ordinary speed was from 10 to 11 knots, but she could be driven at the rate of 14 miles per hour. She has always been a propeller boat on this route, and was the vessel which chased Capt. Reed, of the *Tacony*, at the time of his famous foray in Portland Harbor, June 27, and succeeded in capturing his vessel, the schooner *Archer*.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Chesapeake*: Captain, J. Willetts; First Officer, Chas. Johnson; Second Officer, Daniel Hendon; Third Officer, John Anderson; Chief Engineer, James Johnson; Second Engineer, Owen Shaffer (killed); Third Engineer, A. Scrubby; Steward, Patrick Kelly; Stewardess, Jennie Bergoin.

The steamer *Potomac*, which was to have sailed yesterday for Portland, was detained.

Portland, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 9—10 P. M.

Deputy-Collector Bird has applied to the Washington authorities for permission to dispatch the *Agawam*, the new gunboat now furnishing here, after the *Chesapeake*, and in the meantime the Collector is fitting her out with guns, men and provisions. Two detachments of soldiers have been furnished for the expedition by Brigadier-Gen. Rowley from the conscript camp, and Major Andrews from Fort Preble. She will sail about 6 o'clock this evening, under command of Capt. Webster, of the revenue cutter *Dobbin*. Citizens are volunteering as crew.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Portland, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 9.

A private dispatch received this evening says there are many suspicious characters about St. Johns, and there are hints of a plot against the steamer *New-England*.

Permission has arrived to put the gunboat *Agawam* in commission, which Deputy Collector Bird had already taken the responsibility of doing.

The United States Consul telegraphs that it is thought that the *Chesapeake* had proceeded to Halifax. We are indebted to the Consul for all previous dispatches about her.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The United States gunboat *Acacia* left here this evening to search for the steamer *Chesapeake*.

The name of the commander of the pirates who took the *Chesapeake* is Henry Braine. Lieut. Parr, one of Morgan's men, is second in command. They said they would attempt to run into Wilmington.

AN EDITOR'S LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—The library of the late JOHN MCCUNNIMAN, of the New-York Herald, comprising 2,000 volumes of ancient and modern literature, selected with unusual care, will be sold at auction, by BANGS, MERWIN & Co., Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, commencing this evening. The catalogue embraces many of the choicest works, and in Irish history especially, the collection is celebrated as being one of the best of the kind perhaps in the country. The sale will occupy two evenings. at 7 o'clock.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child.

25 cents a bottle.

Everybody Interested.

Rev. J. P. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H., writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's preparations, World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, are really efficacious in changing the hair to its natural color, and are all they purport to be."

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists generally.

New Sewing-Machines

To Rent, by HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway, Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

THE Great National Painting, WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS LITERARY FRIENDS AT SUNNYSIDE, BY F. O. C. DARLEY and SCHUSSELLE, NOW ON EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, AT THE DERBY GALLERIES, No. 625 BROADWAY.

Devlin & Co.

Reduction in prices on WINTER STOCK. Our OVERCOATS AND WINTER SUITS, Of every description, will be closed out at reduced rates, to make room for Spring Goods.

BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, cor. WARREN-ST.

Dr. B. C. Perry, DERMATOLOGIST, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston.

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

Trusses, Supporters, Braces, Bandages, &c.—Persons suffering with ruptures and the medical faculty are invited to call and see Mr. RETTER, proprietor of Retter's Patent Radical Cure Truss, indorsed by Profs. Pancoast and Gross, of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and the Faculty generally. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway. Do not forget to call and examine the latest improvements. Private rooms and competent persons to apply the same in attendance.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles, new manufactured, Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway, near 23d-st. Also Embroidery, Quilting, Braiding and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner on the Grover & Baker machine.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.

WISE'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. Pamphlets furnished gratis. W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines have won the Highest Premiums at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season. Office No. 625 Broadway.

London Muffs, Rich and Rare, at White's, NO. 216 BROADWAY. Something new, a great variety of colors at ONE-THIRD the price of Fur Muffs.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents—Black or Brown. Instantaneous, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting, No. 1 Barclay-st.

Children's Leggins, in all their varieties, styles and kind, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

PROSE—LOUGHHEAD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Dr. Dickson, at the residence of the bride's mother, WILLIAM JAMES PROSE and Miss MARY A., daughter of James Loughhead, all of this City.

YATES—BRAYTON.—In Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, Dec. 3, in the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. T. H. Hawks, assisted by Rev. T. A. Starkey and Rev. J. A. Brayton, J. V. N. YATES and ANTOINETTE BRAYTON.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, after a short illness, Lieut. CHARLES ATKINSON, R. M., in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 39 Dominick-st., on Friday afternoon, Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M.

English papers please copy.

DURYEA.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, ISAAC J. DURYEA, aged 17 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 113 Bank-st., on Thursday, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DAVENPORT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, HARRISON, son of William B. and Caroline A. Davenport, aged 23 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 74 Broadway, E. D., on Friday afternoon, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock.

EDGAR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, after a painful illness, CLEMENTINE UNDERHILL, wife of James Edgar, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 115 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GORDON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, JOHN GORDON, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 160 Sullivan-st., on Friday, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

GIRAUD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, Mrs. SARAH M., widow of John Giraud, aged 77 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRIMSTEAD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, HENRY GRIMSTEAD, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 98 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Dec. 11, without further notice.

MERRALL.—On Monday, Dec. 7, RICHARD MERRALL, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 84 West 27th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MORSE.—On Saturday, Dec. 5, CORA CUMMINGS, infant daughter of L. W. and Cora S. Morse, aged 8 days.

MONEYPENNY.—In Worcester, Mass., on Monday, Dec. 7, SARAH JANE, wife of Robert Moneypenny, aged 38 years, 9 months and 5 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 Macdougal-st., on Thursday, Dec. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MORRIS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M., suddenly, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM LEE, infant son of Charles O. and Rebecca R. Morris, aged 3 years, 6 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 391 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, Dec. 10, without further notice.

O'MEARA.—On Saturday, Nov. 27, Col. TIMOTHY O'MEARA, of the 90th Illinois Volunteers, of wounds received at the battle of Chattanooga.

His remains are expected to reach this City on Friday next, Dec. 11. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

Kings County papers please copy.

POND.—In Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 7, ANN GLOVER, wife of S. B. Pond.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. S. B. Stewart, No. 237 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PAFF.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, Mrs. MARIA A. PAFF, relict of Michael A. Paff.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 127 West 15th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock M.

PHILLIPS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, of convulsions, MARY MARGARET, infant daughter of Aaron and Charlotte Phillips, aged 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 349 Grand-st., on Thursday, Dec. 10, at 2 o'clock.

RAYNOR.—In Harlem, suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, from a gunshot wound accidentally received, Mr. SEAMAN RAYNOR, formerly of Hempstead, L. I.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 129th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Friday, Dec. 11, at 7½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred at Hempstead, L. I., and be conveyed by the 9 A. M. train, from Hunter's Point. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Washington (D. C.) and Long Island papers please copy.

RUSSELL.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, ELLEN L., beloved daughter of James and Elizabeth Russell, aged 16 years, 4 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 287 Bloomfield-st., from thence to St. Mary's Church, where a Solemn Mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

SWEENY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, CHARLES SWEENY, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 173 Grand-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

WARREN.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, on Sunday, Dec. 6, of consumption, FLORA WHITESIDE, wife of Moses Warren, of East Lyme, Conn., and daughter of the late Dr. John Whiteside, of Otsego County, N. Y., aged 30 years.

New-London and New-Haven papers please copy.

The Late Maj. Elliott.

At a special meeting of the members of the Class of '61, of the New-York Free Academy, held Dec. 5, 1863, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions commemorative of their late friend and classmate, Maj. GILBERT M. ELLIOTT, and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an Allwise Providence to remove from our number our late classmate and friend Gilbert M. Elliott, in the midst of a career of usefulness and duty, while in the vigor of youth, and engaged in the service of his country; and

Whereas, We are, for the first time since our graduation, called upon to give expression to our deep sorrow for the loss of one who was an esteemed and worthy classmate, an intelligent and accomplished scholar, a faithful and agreeable friend, and in whom we recognized the upright and respected citizen, the heroic and successful soldier, the dutiful son and affectionate brother; and

Whereas, The military career of the deceased, which commenced as a First Lieutenant in the 102d regiment New-York Volunteers, immediately after his academic course, at the early call of his country, and terminated by his death as Major, while gallantly leading his regiment to victory, was of such a brilliant character as to elicit the admiration of all, and is deserving of especial mention; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to this dispensation of Almighty God, we would tenderly cherish the remembrance of his illustrious career and signal services, as incentives to ourselves and others to emulate his virtues and equal his patriotism.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest and most heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and friends, in their loss of him whose worth and glowing prospects called forth their deepest love and fondest anticipations; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be suitably engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased, and published in the daily papers.

GEORGE C. COOPER, WILLIAM C. KIMBALL, MARINUS W. BANCKER, } Class Committee.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 602—Dec. 9, 1863.

10, 7, 71, 43, 13, 55, 20, 1, 14, 59, 68, 58, 64, 4.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 731—Dec. 9, 1863.

55, 38, 71, 22, 53, 61, 62, 11, 60, 72, 5, 24, 6.

CLASS 732—Dec. 9, 1863.

23, 12, 70, 36, 40, 8, 66, 14, 41, 15, 22, 71, 43.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

NOTICE.—THE ONLY LEGALIZED LOTTERIES in the United States are those of Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., MURRAY, EDDY & CO., and FRANCE, ELLIS & CO. All others are frauds.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

FALL AND WINTER.

The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at F. B. BALDWIN'S, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest assortment and store in the City.

CABINET FURNITURE.

MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS, No. 699 Broadway, AND Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

MARSHALL'S PINE TREE TAR DROPS.

The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat.
Are very pleasant and effectual.
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box.
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. P. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.

INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. MF'G. CO., No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st., Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

IVORY INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS, 75 CENTS PER PAIR.—A fine assortment, manufactured by WILLIAM M. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. Pearl $1 a pair.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD.
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE, Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I *give* this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE, No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but herestored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 258 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noises in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 310 6th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

POLITICAL.

FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the 1st Ward Union Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1863, at No. 9 Albany-st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Union Central Committee and Young Men's Central Committee of the City and County of New-York; also officers of the Ward Association for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7½ P. M. to 9 P. M. By order,
D. H. PRINTUP, Recording Secretary.

SECOND WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Association will be held at headquarters, No. 66 Cliff-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 7½ o'clock, to elect officers and delegates, pursuant to a call of the Central Committee.
WILLIAM BUCKLEY, President.
MCFORDHAM, Secretary.

THE FOURTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will hold a Primary Election on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at the Franklin Cottage, corner Dover and Pearl sts., for the election of delegates to the Central and Young Men's Union Committees, and for officers of the Association for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
HENRY G. LEASE, President.
WM. PHAIR, GARRETT BELL, } Secretaries.

FIFTH WARD.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIRECTIONS of the Union Central Committee the Fifth Ward Union Association will meet at the Fifth Ward Hotel on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to represent the Ward in the Union Central and Young Men's Union Central Committee for the year 1864. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. By order,
THOS. OUTWATER, Pres't.
WM. A. BYRNE, A. J. MOORE, } Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, in accordance with the call of the Union Central Committee, at Golden's Hall, corner of Franklin and Centre sts., for the purpose of electing five Delegates to the Union Central and Young Men's Union Committees for the ensuing year.
DAVID E. DWIRE, President.
GEORGE GRUNDY, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—This Association will meet at Headquarters, No. 178 Prince-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, President.
WM. PATTERSON, CHAS. N. YERMAN, } Secretaries.

TENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 11th inst., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Central Committees and officers of the Association, and members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
GEORGE DONALDSON, President.
WM. KELLOGG, GEORGE E. KASHNER, } Secretaries.

TWELFTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Union Central Committee, there will be a special meeting of the XIIth Ward Union Association, at Headquarters, Washington Hall, No. 1,968 3d-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1863, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Union Central and Young Men's Committees, as well as officers of the Association for the year 1864.
WM. DUNNING, President.
JOHN H. PORTER, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Union Central Committee, the above Association will hold a primary election at M. O'Shaughnessy's Hotel, corner of Broome and Pitt sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1863, to elect delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees, and officers of the Association.
Poll open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
EPES E. ELLERY, President.
JAMES M. MCCARTEN, RICHARD CASSIDY, } Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Union Central Committee, an election will be held at Underdonk Hall, corner Grand and Clinton sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1863, for five delegates each to the Central and Young Men's Committee. Also, for officers of the Association for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
AARON MCCALL, President.
EDWIN W. LOCKWOOD, THOMAS H. KIPP, } Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—This Association will meet at their headquarters No. 372 Broome-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 11th Dec., at 7½ o'clock, to elect delegates to the Central Committee, the Young Men's Committee and officers of the Association. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ P. M.
JOHN FITCH, President.
W. H. MILLER, D. S. DUVAL, } Secretaries.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the Sinclair House, Broadway, corner of 8th-st., to elect delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committee, and officers of the Association. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
E. C. BENEDICT, President.
T. E. STEWART, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Union Central Committee, an election will be held at Lincoln Hall, No. 109 East Houston-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, to choose delegates to the Central Committees, also officers of the Association for 1864. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
JOHN LALOR, President.
CHAS. H. GROVES, GEO. P. STUTZMAN, } Secretaries.

NINETEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held, in accordance with the call of the Central Committee, at Dingeldein's, 3d-av., near 60th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 11th inst., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees; also, Officers and Executive Committee of the Association for 1864. Polls will be open from 7½ until 9 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. DECAMP, President.
ALLAN COOPER, CYRUS T. FROST, } Secretaries.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—This Association will meet, in pursuance of the call of the Central Committee, to elect Delegates to the Central Committee and officers of the Association, at No. 436 4th-av., on FRIDAY, 11th inst. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
THOS. B. ASTEN, President.
ROBT. P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—A SPECIAL meeting of the XXIId Ward Union Association will be held at No. 652 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, to elect delegates to the Central Committees and officers of the Association for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
A. H. UNDERHILL, President.
E. PATERSON, Secretary.

OUR
OVERCOATS
AND
WINTER WALKING COATS,
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH,
ARE
unsurpassed in VARIETY, QUALITY, STYLE and CHEAPNESS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

DUNHAM & BROKAW.
CLOTHING.
A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boys' Departments.
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers.
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
OF
English, Scotch and American Coatings.
Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 34 FOURTH-AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute,
AND
NO. 69 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, OFFICE, No. 249 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$677
Total	$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 Chambers-st. }

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all Taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 5th day of October, 1863, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.—The regular weekly meeting of the Association will be held THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 10, at 7½ o'clock, at the Rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Union Building. Subjects—*New Inventions and Discoveries—2. The Use of Lead Pipe for Conveying Water—3. How Guns are Burst.*
S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
H. B. GARVY, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A book that every mother and daughter will be delighted with."

LOUIE'S LAST TERM AT ST. MARY'S.

A CHRISTMAS BOOK.

By the author of those capital novels, "Rutledge," "The Sutherlands" and "Frank Warrington." Elegantly printed on tinted paper and cloth bound. Price $1 25.

"One of the tenderest and most touching tales of school-life ever written, and a book that should be in the hands of every young lady, for we know of nothing more touching and pathetic in its character than the story told in this volume. Few will be able to read it without tears springing to their eyes, or fail of being in some degree made better and purer for its perusal."—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

CLOUD CRYSTALS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, Publish This Day
CLOUD CRYSTALS.
A SNOW FLAKE ALBUM.
Collected and Edited
By A LADY.
1 vol., 8vo. Elegantly Illustrated.
Price, Cloth, $2 50; Cloth, gilt, $3; Morocco, $7 50.

Extract from the Preface.

"If beauty of form and texture constitute any claim upon our admiration, surely these tiny jewels of the sky may arrest thought and lead us to admire and adore the infinite Mind that shapes these delicate forms, combines them with such exquisite skill, and casts them forth with such luxury of expenditure upon the earth to form the warp and woof of her Winter garment."

From the Evangelist.

"This is a volume made up of all those delicate forms in which the new-fallen snow crystallizes itself, as they have been observed under a microscope, and drawn by a lady's hand."

From the Boston Transcript.

"A work peculiarly seasonable is 'Snow Crystals,' a book that has a kind of pleasant shiver in its name, recalling all the sparkling and cheery associations of healthy Winter-life. It is a series of magnified snowflakes, drawn from nature, and rivaling Point d'Alençon or Valenciennes lace, the daintiest cobwebs, the most exquisite combinations of the kaleidoscope, in their delicate beauty. The pictures number over two hundred, and are accompanied by the sweetest and warmest (so to speak) tributes to snow and icicles, and frost work from the best poets of all the old countries. These 'Snow Crystals' are the offering of a lady of Portland, where they have such things in perfection a large part of the year."

D. APPLETON & CO.
have now ready
A VERY CHOICE SELECTION
OF
CHRISTMAS GOODS,
consisting of
BOOKS IN FINE BINDINGS,
STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTICLES,
CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS,
&c., &c., &c.
Complete catalogues of which to be had on application.

"ROUND THE BLOCK."
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
Publish on Saturday,
ROUND THE BLOCK:
AN AMERICAN NOVEL.
With Illustrations.
1 Vol., 12mo., cloth $1 50

From the Home Journal.

It is understood to be the work of a gentleman who has achieved success in other departments of literature.

From the American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular.

We have had a great many kinds of novels lately. There have been Catholic, Puseyite, High Church, Low Church, No Church, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Unitarian novels. There have been novels written by Union men in behalf of the Union, and novels written by rebels to prove that the doctrine of secession is the consummate flower of human wisdom. There have been novels written in the interest of prize-fighting, Spiritualism, Free Love, and vegetable diet. We understand that a novel, "Round the Block," which will be a decided departure from this sort of thing, is passing through the press of Appleton & Co. It is a bold attempt to put the novel back on the old platform of romantic literature, where neither doctrines nor theories were taught; but the sole purpose of the novelist was to entertain his readers. Much is also made of the plot, which is an essential sadly-neglected and starved in these latter days. Novel readers, who have been longing for a romance of the good old sort, made out of bran new American materials, will eagerly await the appearance of "Round the Block."

Early orders should be forwarded to the publishers, as there is great difficulty in getting books manufactured this season, and the supply will necessarily be deficient.

Sent free, by mail, on receipt of price.

Will be ready this week:
A New Book by the Author of "Eric" and "Julian Home."
SAINT WINIFRED'S;
OR,
THE WORLD OF SCHOOL.
One volume, 12mo. Price $1 25.

From the Athenæum.

A manly, hearty story, that will win a place by the side of the well-known pictures of Public School life, by Messrs. HUGHES and FARRAR. One of its chief merits is the diversity of school-boy character put before the reader.

From the London Examiner.

Too earnest, and in part too powerful, to find its readers only among the young.

From the Scotsman.

Gives minute yet never tedious pictures of the intrigues, emulations, jealousies, temptations, trials, triumphs, sins, sufferings and errors of that little world.

BUDS, BLOSSOMS AND BERRIES.
A Book for Boys and Girls.
By AUNT HELEN. Price 75 cents.

All girls and boys will be charmed with the stories of: Kindness, set to music; Little Vine; Mrs. Walker's Bossy; Barefoot Billy; Allie of the Alps; Tommy Linn's Bad Habit; The White Kitten, &c.

Also, new and elegant editions of
SCHOOL DAYS OF EMINENT MEN.
By JOHN TIMBS,
Author of several popular books.

This book will be found to interest all boys. It will show how great men have grown, and how they spent their "boy days." Handsomely printed on tinted paper, 12mo., cloth. Price $1.

THE POETS AND POETRY OF THE WEST.
Edited by W. T. COGGESHALL.
On tinted paper, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt. 1 vol., 8vo. Price $3.

In this collection will be found selections from the poems of over 150 poets of the West, together with biographical sketches, and will be found a very desirable volume.
FOLLETT, FOSTER & CO., Publishers, No. 40 Walker-st., New-York.

"TWICE LOST IS A BOOK WITHOUT a superfluous or common-place word; a novel that defies criticism, because it keeps you breathless with more than interest—with an intense emotion, which causes you to thank God at its close!" So a very cultivated lady says.

VERONICA; OR THE LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER.—"Perhaps the best commendation we can bestow upon this, is to say that we handed it to a youngster, who read it with great gusto himself, then insisted upon sharing his joy with his mother, by reading it again aloud to her."—*Publishers' Circular.*

The authoress of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood" says her little daughter believes in "Veronica," and has read it all through some ten times already. Is not this the highest praise?

A BUDGET OF FUN FOR LITTLE FOLKS, with GRANDMOTHER'S FAMOUS STORIES, has its locality in Chestnut-st., Boston, sketches a "famous Knitting Club" of girls in and around that street. In the present form, "Grandmother's Stories" will pass far beyond the "Knitting Club," and charm thousands of children of similar tastes and likings. The book is worthy the study of all grown persons who desire to understand the art and process of making young people happy. "The style is as clear as brook water—runs as limpidly, and sparkles as pleasantly."

HELEN ROTHSAY and DOLL LIFE, two volumes of "The Sunset Stories," by a favorite authoress, will be ready this week.

BOYS AT CHEQUASSET.
By the authoress of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," will be ready this week.

JEAN BELUE: OR THE ADVENTURES OF A FRENCH BOY, will have an immense sale as soon as the Boys understand what it is. It is as great a book as "Robinson Crusoe," "Swiss Family Robinson," or Mayne Reid's best works; has no objectionable points; is just the book which a parent should obtain to read to his children, as there is matter in it to interest both. We have tested it in our own family, and while we heartily enjoyed it ourselves, it has been the sensation of the year with the juveniles.

O. S. Felt, Blakeman & Mason, Dexter Hamilton & Co., John Bradburn, Sinclair Tousey, Miller, Dick & Fitzgerald, Appleton, Pooley, Carleton, Randolph, Crowen, Low, supply them.
LORING, Publisher, No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

A NEW BOOK OF CHURCH MUSIC
JUST PUBLISHED.
THOMAS' SACRED MUSIC, a collection of gems from the best masters, carefully adapted to favorite psalms and hymns, for church music or for Sabbath evenings at home, by J. R. THOMAS.

Highly recommended by the first musicians in the country as being the best work of the kind that has appeared for years.

Price $1 25. Per dozen, $12. Copies sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
where a bride is carried home in a cage, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at SINCLAIR TOUSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st., the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.
I shall print the debates of this session at the usual rates, viz.:

Congressional Globe and Appendix	$3
Daily Globe	$3

Or $1 per month.
JOHN C. RIVES.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1863.

DIARIES FOR 1864.
Daily Journals, Expense Books, Family and Gents' Waste Books for sale by the Publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. HENTZ'S NEW BOOK:
ERNEST LINWOOD!
ERNEST LINWOOD!
ERNEST LINWOOD!
By MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

ERNEST LINWOOD is published and for sale this day by all Booksellers and News Agents everywhere, complete in one large volume, paper cover, Railway Edition, price $1; or bound in one volume, cloth, $1 50.

It is published and for sale at the Cheapest Book House in the world to buy or send for a stock of books, which is at
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS',
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
Copies sent free of postage on receipt of price.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

GOOD BOOKS.—HOPES AND HELPS, AIMS AND AIDS, AND THE WAYS OF LIFE; one handsome volume; price $2. THE FAMILY GYMNASIUM, Illustrated, $1 50. PHYSICAL PERFECTION, The Philosophy of Human Beauty, $1 50. THE RIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE, 60 cents. RURAL MANUALS—The House, The Farm, The Garden and Domestic Animals—amply illustrated, $2. How to WRITE, How to TALK, How to BEHAVE, AND How to Do BUSINESS—a capital work, $2. And all works on PHONOGRAPHY, HYDROPATHY, PHYSIOLOGY, Phrenology, Psychology, Physiognomy, and on the Natural Sciences generally. For sale by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

E. B. KIMBALL'S NEW NOVEL.
ON SATURDAY.
Entitled
WAS HE SUCCESSFUL?

A capital new society novel, large 12mo., tinted paper, cloth bound, elegant, price $1 50.

Also, new and uniform editions of the other works by the same author, as follows:

UNDERCURRENTS	$1 25
SAINT LEGER	1 25
ROMANCE OF STUDENT LIFE	1 25
IN THE TROPICS	1 25

Mr. Kimball's works, which are of the higher order of literature, are found in every first-class library in this country and abroad (where they are largely reprinted). They are filled with dreamy philosophy, romantic sentiment, and display more artist work and a subtler insight into human nature, and wider views of life and the world, than ninety-nine hundredths of the novels published. The new book, "Was He Successful?" will be eagerly welcomed by every lover of the better class of fiction.

ALSO ON SATURDAY.
LIGHT ON SHADOWED PATHS.

A fresh and delightful new book, by T. S. ARTHUR, whose domestic stories are full of instruction as well as amusement, abounding in pathos and homelike truthfulness. One 12mo., cloth bound, price $1 25.

Sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail free on receipt of price, by
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

The most valuable and useful gift from a congregation to their pastor; also from a school to a teacher.
THE NEW
AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Publish the new
AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
A popular Dictionary of general knowledge.
Edited by GEORGE RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA, aided by a numerous select corps of writers in all branches of science, art, and literature. In 16 large volumes, 8vo. 750 double-column pages in each volume.

PRICE OF THE WORK.

In Extra Cloth, per vol	$3 00
In Library Leather, per vol	3 50
In Half-Turkey Morocco, black, per vol	4 00
In Half-Russia, extra gilt, per vol	4 50
In Full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, per vol	5 00
In Full Russia	5 00

FIFTH THOUSAND IN PRESS!
DICK ONSLOW'S
ADVENTURES
AMONG THE RED SKINS
IN THE FAR WEST.
By W. H. G. KINGSTON. Illustrated.
Price $1.
TENTH EDITION
Already in Press.
THE DRUMMER BOY.
THE MOST ELEGANT AND ENTERTAINING BOOK for Boys and the Family. Elegantly illustrated by the great Artist DARLEY.
Price $1.
THE BOBBIN BOY, 90 cents. THE PRINTER BOY, 90 cents.
All in a box, $3 80.
NEW BOOK FOR GIRLS,
Uniform with the above.
MARY EVANS.
Price $1.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

50,000 PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AT YOUR PRICE.

75,000 Magnificent Gift Books, at our price.
100,000 Children's Books, at any price.
100,000 Standard Books, half-calf, at half price.
500,000 Photographic Pictures, 15 cents per dozen.
20,000 Works on Architecture, Steam Engines, &c., at low prices.
20,000 Medical Books, at very low prices.
100,000 Books on History, Biography, Military, &c.
100,000 Children's Books, at 25 cents each.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., Near Beekman.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.
Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work. This is the richest treat in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 548 pages, cloth, gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 30; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 38.
C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, 39 Ann-st., N. Y.

THE WIFE'S STRATAGEM—A BOOK FOR grown folks, by "Aunt Fanny," author of Nightcaps, Mittens, Books, Pet Books, &c. Cloth, $1. Paper, 50c.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
No. 555 Broadway.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
CONFECTIONERY,
ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS TREES,
CHRISTMAS CANDLES, LANTERNS,
FLAGS,
DRUMS,
FRUITS AND SURPRISES,
PETITE CORNUCOPIAS, ETC., ETC.
ALSO,
BONBON BOXES IN GREAT VARIETY,
SILK AND PAPER CORNUCOPIAS, MOTTOS, etc.,
MEAT, OYSTERS, ICE CREAM AND CAKES,
FOR NEW-YEAR'S TABLES.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
No. 139 William-st., New-York.

Are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,* No. 139 William-st., New-York.

Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

INK! INK! INK! INK!
COMBINED
WRITING AND COPYING
INK.
Equally good for copying or book-keeping.
WARRANTED
To flow as freely as any writing fluid.
To give a perfect and instantaneous copy.
Not to thicken or mould.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
No. 594 BROADWAY.
No. 594 BROADWAY.

RHEUMATISM. RHEUMATISM.
USE THE
ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS AND ARMLETS.
They are an infallible cure for Rheumatism, Weakness of the Back, &c. METTAM & CO., Proprietors, No. 429 Broadway. Belts $3, armlets $1 50 each; per mail, 25c. additional.

NAVY ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Continued from Fifth Page.

accuracy and range were considered sufficiently good, to warrant the adoption of these rifled guns as a permanent part of our naval armament. Since then the demand for the several calibres has been unceasing; and, as before stated, they are to be found on board nearly every vessel now in service, and will continue to be supplied until some better system is established.

PROJECTILES.

The projectiles now commonly used in the navy may be divided into two classes—the smooth and the rifled, and are used almost exclusively in their respective guns. For the smooth bores we have the shot, shell, shrapnel, grape and cannister, and the same for the rifles, excepting the grape and cannister, which are not provided. The former are spherical, the latter elongated, and of different forms and devices, as embraced in the systems of PARROTT, HOTCHKISS, SCHENKL and others.

GUNPOWDER AND NITRE.

Since the outbreak of the rebellion the navy has been amply supplied with powder from the various mills engaged in its manufacture in the loyal States, and has not been compelled to seek it in a foreign market.

So great has been the consumption for naval purposes of this indispensable requisite of modern warfare that the bureau has been obliged to order no less than 2,000 tons since March 1, 1861. This vast amount has been promptly furnished, of the most approved quality, and in conformity with the established tests, by the Messrs. DUPONT, of Wilmington, and the Schaghticoke, Hazard, American and Union Powder Companies. So far as the navy is concerned, the above-named mills are fully capable of supplying all its demands.

During the past Summer, the New-Haven Chemical Works have delivered, under their contract with this bureau, 500 tons of *domestic* nitre, which has nearly all been made into powder. Its strength has proved to be fully equal to that of powder fabricated from the foreign article, and it only remains to be seen whether it will stand as well the tests of service at sea.

An order for a sample of several thousand pounds of domestic nitre has also been given recently to the Messrs. DENNY & Co., of New-York, and powder from this material will soon be made and submitted to proof.

If these powders should stand the tests of service and are found to be equal, in all respects, to those made from foreign nitre, it will be manifestly a most judicious measure to encourage the manufacture of an article of such vital importance.

GUN CARRIAGES.

These carriages are nearly all made at the several Navy-yards, the only private establishment engaged in their construction being that of Mr. BREESE, of Newburgh, N. Y. *Initiatory steps have been taken* to introduce iron carriages in lieu of wood, and this has been so far successful in the case of the pivot carriages on board the *Ironsides*, as to encourage the belief that the former can be substituted for the latter, both in pivots and broadside. A further trial of iron carriages will, perhaps, soon be made on board the *Niagara*, and the results will go far to determine the question of their final adoption.

THE ORDNANCE WORK AT THE SEVERAL YARDS AND STATIONS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

The ordnance work at the Portsmouth Navy-yard is at present under the supervision of Lieut.-Commander SICARD, who recently relieved Lieut.-Commanding BRADFORD. It is confined principally to the construction of gun-carriages and the ordnance equipments of vessels preparing for sea.

The number of men thus employed varies with the condition of the work, and at the present time 128 are engaged.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK.

Nearly every detail of ordnance outfit, besides the preparation of the batteries of ships for sea, is promptly and skillfully made in the Ordnance Departments of both these Navy-yards, under the careful supervision of Com. HITCHCOCK at Boston, Capt. DRAYTON at New-York, and other officers to whom, from time to time, these duties have been intrusted.

With the exception of the Ordnance establishment in Washington, these are the only yards in which projectiles for heavy guns are cast and prepared *complete for service;* while at the same time the bouching, strapping, loading and fusing of shells cast at the adjacent private foundries has occupied no small share of their attention.

Thus the bureau has been enabled to keep up with the constant demand for projectiles, without interfering too much with other branches of ordnance work in these yards.

The value of such depots of ordnance and material cannot be too highly appreciated; and the estimates for their continued support, founded as they are on the expenditures of the past, must be considered as indispensably necessary.

PHILADELPHIA.

The narrow limits of this yard have restricted the operations of its Ordnance Department to the preparation of the batteries of ships, and for supplies of projectiles it has been dependent upon the other yards, or the workshops of the city.

WASHINGTON.

The Navy-yard in this city was, for many years anterior to the rebellion, the great depot from which the navy derived all its supplies of laboratory stores, fuzes, boat howitzers and shells. The preparation of military fireworks, fuzes, percussion caps and shrapnel, together with all howitzer ammunition, still remains exclusively with what is known as the "Ordnance yard."

It is also worthy of mention that from the laboratory of this yard alone the Navy has been furnished with fuses, percussion caps, and military fireworks, as well as all the small-arm cartridges not purchased from the manufacturers of special arms.

The number of men at present employed in the ordnance yard, in the various branches of mechanical work and in ordinary labor, is about six hundred.

Besides the above named yards, there is an ordnance depot established at Fortress Monroe, another at Baltimore, and one at Cairo, Ill.—the latter about to be removed to Mound City.

From the former the North Atlantic Squadron has drawn its supplies generally; but owing to a want of room and suitable protection for many of its stores, the bureau, in addition to other vessels temporarily employed for the purpose, was obliged to make requisition for the frigate *St. Lawrence.* She has, accordingly, by direction of the Department, been recently fitted up, and is now stationed in the roads as a regular ordnance storeship, in charge of Lieut.-Commander PENDER.

Ordnance storeships have also been stationed at convenient points for other squadrons—at Port Royal for the South Atlantic, at Key West for the East Gulf, and at Pensacola and New-Orleans for the West Gulf.

For our ships in the Pacific, supplies of ordnance and ordnance material are kept at the Navy-yard on Mare Island, California.

SHIP GUNNERY.

The establishment of a school for instruction in ship gunnery, on board a suitable vessel, is strongly urged. Not only should it be a school of exercise, but all experiments in ordnance ought to be carried on there, to the end that our seamen may become thoroughly acquainted with every improvement.

MAGAZINES AND DEPOTS FOR NITRE.

The powder magazines for the use of the navy on the Atlantic border are now situated at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New-York; Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware; Washington and Fortress Monroe. The capacity of the first five named is about 500 tons each; of the one at Fortress Monroe 3,000 barrels. At Baltimore there is also a small magazine, rented from private parties, which will contain about 200 barrels. The proximity of these great magazines to the seacoast and to the cities near which they are respectively located—especially those at Portsmouth, Boston and New-York—is a subject worthy of the most serious consideration.

The necessity of removing these magazines from their present locations is strongly urged upon Congress.

SMALL ARMS.

The same difficulties were experienced in supplying the navy with small arms at the commencement of the war as with heavy guns; for it had been customary to rely mainly upon the army for the limited number required in the ordinary operations of a time of peace. The navy was, consequently, obliged to make use of every available description of arm in its possession, and to buy at once such as could not be obtained from the army.

Hence the present stock is made up of a number of different styles and calibres, partly breech-loaders, and the want of uniformity in this respect is felt to be very embarrassing. The subject is one which the Bureau considers of much importance, and will, at no distant day, make it a matter of special investigation.

CONCLUSION.

It will be seen from the foregoing brief and imperfect account of the state of our naval ordnance at the commencement of the rebellion, and of its present condition, how great an advance has been made in placing it not only on a footing commensurate with our present necessities, but also in preparing it for further and more extended operations; and it may be said that, in general efficiency, it now equals, and, in some respects, far excels the ordnance of any other navy. The record of its rapid progress during the past two years from comparative weakness in numbers and appointments to power and unrivaled excellence, is but another evidence of the vast resources of the loyal States, and of the skill, energy and patriotism of their inhabitants.

County Volunteer Committee.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE VOLUNTEER LOAN.

This Committee, a few days ago, began to fear that their operations would soon be clogged for want of funds, the subscriptions to the loan for their use being small and coming but slowly; but Comptroller BRENNAN undertook to induce further and more liberal subscriptions, and has effected considerable success. In reply to a circular which he issued, expressing the confidence of the Committee of their ability to raise the City's quota of men by volunteering, if the requisite means were furnished in season, several moneyed institutions have sent in letters of patriotic expression, and requesting to be put down on the list for various amounts of the Bonds. Among the subscriptions entered yesterday were the following: Mechanics' Bank, $50,000; Fulton Bank, $16,000; Bank of the State of New-York, $30,000; United States Life Insurance Company, $20,000; Mercantile Bank, $25,000; Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, $10,000; United States Trust Company, $30,000; Manhattan Bank, $25,000. *The total amount of subscriptions on closing the Comptroller's office yesterday was $364,000.* This amount added to $300,000 already transferred from the Substitute and Relief Loan, and about $30,000 yet to be transferred, makes a total sum of over $700,000 cash so far obtained for the Committee to disburse. Of this amount they have paid out about $250,000, having enlisted over 1,000 men.

Board of City Canvassers.

The City Canvassers have completed the canvass with the exception of the Second Aldermanic District, which will be canvassed to-day, and portions of the returns of a few districts which have been sent back for correction. The Board meet this morning at 11 o'clock.

Bonnets for the New-York Highlanders Seventy-ninth Regiment.

The friends and admirers of the New-York Seventy-ninth regiment (Highlanders) having learned that its members had expressed a desire to obtain bonnets of their regimental Glengary pattern, held a meeting to consult upon this object, at the house of F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Esq., on the 18th November, when the following address to the friends of this regiment was adopted:

The New-York Seventy-ninth regiment (Highlanders) has gained for itself an honorable reputation for courage, good conduct, and discipline wherever it has served, and the citizens of New-York may well feel proud of its achievements. It was mustered into service at the beginning of the war, and was engaged in the first eventful struggle at Manassas, and it afterward served with credit in South Carolina. From this department it was again transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and at Chantilly its brave Colonel (Gen. STEVENS) fell, with its colors in his hand, in the front of the battle, and not far distant from the place where its former Colonel (JAMES CAMERON) also fell. It was afterward engaged at Cedar Mountain and at Antietam, where it received the thanks of its commander on the field, for its coolness and stubborn courage. After the struggle at Fredericksburgh, it was transferred to the Department of the West, and was with Gen. GRANT at the capture of Vicksburgh, and after this it pursued Gen. JOHNSTON to Jackson; and it is now serving in East Tennessee. Its Colonel (DAVID MORRISON, of New-York,) is now acting as brigade commander, and in all the struggles in which it has participated, it has gained the praise of its commanders, and in some cases has won the admiration of its foes.

Its friends who desire to contribute in furnishing bonnets, are respectfully requested to do so by handing their subscriptions to any of the members of the Executive Committee, of which F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 84 Madison-street, is Chairman, and WM. C. SINCLAIR, No. 204 Bleecker-street, Secretary.

A NEW POST.—On Wednesday last Maj. EDWARD B. WILLIS, California Volunteers, started from this city to go to Arizona, in the neighborhood of the new gold mines. He will take with him two whole companies and one half company to garrison a post which is to be established in that country for the protection of the miners against the Indians.—*Santa Fe Gazette, Oct. 24.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—No Calendar until Monday. *Part II.*—Nos. 4064, 4050, 4072, 4076, 4080, 4082, 4084, 4086, 4088, 4090, 4092, 4150, 4152, 4106, 4112, 4118, 4120, 4122, 4130, 4132. *Part III.*—Calendar same as on Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. [illegible], 2775, 2050, 2070, 1627, 1285, 2467, 2979, 2061, 1711, 2063, 2867, 2391, 2093. *Part II.*—Nos. 436, 2658, 2790, 2792, 2794, 2076, 2614, 2742, 2572, 2798, [illegible].

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1161, 699, 1507, 997, 1831, 2132, 2232, 2221, 2141, 741, 336, 1606, 2248, 2256, 2257.

THE RIOT WEEK MURDERS.

Trial of Wm. Butney for the Murder of an Unknown Negro—Interesting Conflict of Evidence.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Barnard.

The Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and proceeded with the trial of William Butney. The other men who were indicted for this murder, Lamb and Canfield, were in the Court, also McAllister, who was acquitted of the same crime at the October Term, and it was evident that a most striking resemblance existed between them all.

The examination of Fowler, the private watchman, was continued, his testimony being positive against the prisoner.

Thomas O'Brien sworn for the prosecution: Was on the corner of Leroy and West streets on morning of the murder; saw the prisoner lift a stone and strike the negro on the breast. [Witness pointed to the prisoner.]

John Lynch, sworn for the prosecution: Saw a man lying on the sidewalk; saw another man raise a large stone and strike this man; then saw the man with the stone go on board the *Belvidere*; this man was dressed in a light coat and cap. The witness identified the prisoner as the man who had the stone—he pointed him out from among the three.

Samuel Yale sworn for prosecution: Testified to seeing the murder, and to prisoner resembling the perpetrator. On cross-examination he could not swear positively to his identity.

— Stevens sworn for prosecution: Saw a man clubbing a negro on the morning of 14th of July; saw him lift a stone and strike the negro; afterward he sat on him and stabbed him. Witness pointed out the prisoner and said that he took Butney to be the man.

Cross-examined—Knew Canfield before I saw him there that morning; recognize the prisoner from his general appearance.

The prosecution here rested.

THE DEFENCE.

Ex-Judge Stewart opened the case for the defence. He said he should prove by witnesses of unimpeachable character, that it was Lamb who committed this murder. He would prove by other reliable witnesses that McAllister did the acts which caused the death of this negro. By two or three other witnesses he would prove that Canfield killed the negro. Not that he believed any of them did it; but he intended to show that the evidence was so conflicting that a jury could not convict either of them.

Caleb Lawrence, sworn for the defence: remembers the morning of the 14th of July last; witnessed the murder. He swore positive to McAllister as the man committing it and pointed him out in court. A cross-examination did not vary his testimony a particle.

Edward Ray, for the defence, a lad 11 years old, testified that he lived in Leroy-street; saw Canfield strike the negro with his hand first; saw Lamb raise a large stone and let it fall on the negro's breast; a little man struck and stabbed the negro with a knife.

Margaret Holmes, for the defence: Lives in Leroy-street; saw Lamb raise a large stone and throw it upon the negro; swore positively to its being Lamb.

William Canfield and *James Fitzgerald* testified to the peaceable disposition of the prisoner.

The defence here rested, and the Court adjourned over until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the case will be summed up and sent to the jury.

A Nephew of the Rebel Gen. Lee Claims his Child.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application for the Custody of John Gregg Lee, an Infant.—The argument in this case was continued yesterday morning by Luther R. Marsh, Esq., on the part of the mother. The father and the child were in Court. The father, Theodoric Lee, is said to be a nephew of the rebel Gen. Robert Lee, and one of the allegations in the return is, that said Lee intended to take the child to the Southern Confederacy, where his relative lives. The child is an interesting and handsome boy, about six years of age.

The Conveyance of Real Estate—Admission of Parol Evidence to Show Consideration.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, Barbour and Garvin.

William S. Wolcott vs. Peter L. Renaldo.—This was an action by the plaintiff to recover the value of his services and his expenses in taking charge of the defendant's farm at Rahway, N. J.

The defence was that the defendant had given the plaintiff a deed of his farm for the purposes of sale, while he, defendant, was absent in Europe, and that during that time the plaintiff sold the farm for $5,000, and appropriated the money to his own use, not notifying the defendant of the sale. About two years thereafter the defendant learned of the sale, and wrote to the plaintiff regarding it. In reply, the plaintiff acknowledged the sale, but, as alleged, falsely stated that he had sold the farm for only $4,000 instead of $5,000, and that the sale was made in 1861 instead of 1860; also, that the letter sought to justify the plaintiff's failure to hand over the money to the defendant's agent, deprecated the defendant's resentment, and stated the "trust" of the plaintiff that the defendant would not expose him.

The case was referred, and upon the trial the Referee admitted the plaintiff's letter to the defendant as evidence of the trust on the part of the plaintiff, and to show that he acted merely, in selling, as agent or trustee of the defendant.

Upon such evidence and the testimony of the defendant, the Referee allowed the defendant's counter claim—the price of the farm—and gave judgment against the plaintiff for the difference between the price of the farm and the plaintiff's claim, $2 332 42.

The plaintiff appealed, claiming that the Referee erred in admitting parol evidence to vary or alter the terms and effect of the deed.

The defence respond, urging that had the deed operated as an absolute sale, the true consideration could be shown by parol evidence. Case argued.

Decision reserved.

Townsend & Levinger for plaintiff; Man & Parsons for defendant.

A Civil Suit Growing out of the Falling of Hecker's Bakery.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

George St. F. Seabrook vs. John Hecker.—On the 10th of November, 1862, the plaintiff resided with his family at No. 114 Monroe-street, in this City, said house being directly in the rear of No. 86 Rutgers-street, which is the bakery owned by Mr. Jno. Hecker. About that time, in November, Mr. Hecker was erecting on the rear of his lot an addition to his bakery, consisting of a stack of ovens of a great height; and plaintiff alleges that this stack of ovens was erected in such an insecure and unsafe manner, and to such an unusual height, that on the 10th of November, 1862, they fell down, and the stones, bricks and iron of which they were built, fell upon the house occupied by the plaintiff, crushing the house, burying plaintiff and his family under the ruins, causing the death of one of his children, and injured plaintiff to such an extent that he has not since recovered, and has incurred great expense for medicines and surgical attendance. That he also had in said building a large amount of merchandise and furniture, all of which was destroyed, and plaintiff claims damages for such injuries to himself, and the destruction of his property in the amount of $15,000. Defendant denies that these ovens were erected in a careless and negligent manner, and denies that the falling was the result of carelessness, or that the ovens were built to an unusual height, but claims that it was the result of inevitable accident. Case still on.

John N. Lewis, Ben. V. Abbott and Wm. C. Noyes, for defendant; Wm. A. Coursen and W. F. Clerk, for plaintiff.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Richard Cummings, charged with assault and battery was placed at the bar. His Honor said as the complainant in this case had gone away, prisoner could go too. He was therefore discharged.

The trial of Wolf Wolfshiemer, for receiving stolen goods, was continued. Several witnesses were examined and the case was concluded, but at the hour of adjournment the jury had not rendered a verdict.

Paul Rampoldt was convicted of embezzlement in appropriating $15, the amount of a bill he had collected for his employer. The jury recommended him to the mercy of the Court and he was remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

American Exchange Bank vs. Corlies.—Case settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 9, 1863.

50,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, Reg. 100		400 M. S. & N. I.	78
5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Co. 106		300	do. b15 78
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 N. of		200	do. b30 79
Notes...Oct. & Ap. 106¼		400	do. 77¾
25,000 U. S. 6s 1-yr. C. N. 99½		400	do. 77¾
2,000	do. 99½	300	do. 77¾
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.		100	do. b10 78
1,000 Mo. St. 6s		15 M. S. & N. I. G. 131
10,000 Chic&Mis. R. C.		100	do. 131½
7,000	do.	400 Ill. Cen. R. S. ...scrip 117
[illegible]			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s 1-yr. C. N. 99½		100 Harlem R.	80
10,000 N. State 6s		100	do.	80
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 85½		200 Chic. & R. I. R.	102½
12,000 Amer. Gold	148½	1600	do.	102
200 Cum. Coal Pref.	30½	100 M. & P. Du C.	83½
100	do. b10 31	100	do.	83
300	do. 30½	100 Reading R.	118¾
75 Quicks. M. Co.	64	500	do.	118¾
100	do. 63½	100	do.	118
100 Am. Coal Co.	94	100 Mich. Cen. R.	125
200	do. s10 93	100	do.	125½
130	do. 93	200 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	116¾
200 Gal. & Chic. R.	106½	100	do.	116½
150 New-York Cen. s10.	131½	100	do. b30.	117
200	do. 131½	400 Cl. & Pitts. R.	
45	do. 132	100 P., Ft. W. & C. s30	79¾
200 Erie Railroad s10 104½		100	do.	
200	do. 104½	200	do. b30	80½
100	do. 104½	500	do. b15	80½
100	do. b10. 104½	300 Chic. & N. W. R.	44¾
600 Hudson R. R.	130	100	do.	44½
100	do. 130		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold s3. 147½		200 Reading R. s3. 118¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R. b3. 131½		100	do. b5. 118¾
200	do. s3. 131½	100	do.	118¾
200	do. 131½	1200	do. s3.	118
100	do. 131½	1000	do. s10.	118
100 Erie Railway ...c. 104½		100 M. So. & N. I.	77½
1000	do. 104½	100 Ill. Cen. R.	116½
100	do. 104½	100	do.	116½
100	do. b3. 104½	100 Cleve. & P. R.	102½
200	do. 104½	100	do.	102½
200	do. s3. 104½	100	do.	
100	do. b3. 105	200	do.	103½
100	do. s3. 104½	700 Chi. & R. I.	102
200	do. 104½	100	do. s3	102
100 Erie R. Prf.	101½	200 Chic. & N. W. s10	44½
100 Hud. R. R.	110½	250	do.	45
500 Harlem R.	80	100 F., Ft. W. & Ch.	79½
200 Mich. Cen. R.	124½	200	do.	80
100	do. b3. 124½	100 Quicks'r M. Co.	63
100	do. 124½	100 Bucks Co. L. Co.	1¼

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R. b3. 131½		100 M. S. & N. I. R.	78
100	do. s3. 131½	100	do.	78¼
600	do. 131½	500 Clev. & Pitts	103½
100	do. s3. 131½	100	do.	103½
2200 Erie R. s3. 104½		100	do. b10.	103½
300	do. 104½	500 Gal. & Chi. R.	106½
200	do. b3. 104½	100	do. s3.	106½
500	do. 104½	500 Chic. & R. I. s3.	101½
500	do. b10. 104½	200	do.	102
500	do. b3. 104½	100	do. b3.	102
100 Hud. R. R. b3. 130		100 F., Ft. W. & C. s3	80½
100 Harlem R. b3. 80		100	do. ..for Friday	80½
100	do. 80	100	do.	80½
200	do. 80½	100	do.	80½
200	do. 80½	300 Cumb. Coal.	
100	do. 80½	200	do. s10	30½
100 Reading R.	118	100	do.	30½
100	do. 118½	200	do. s10	30½
200	do. b3. 118½		

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9—P. M.

There was considerable agitation in the Gold and Stock Markets this forenoon, on the rumor that the Annual Message of the President of the United States, to be delivered to Congress to-day, would be accompanied by a Proclamation of general amnesty to the people of the States of the South still in rebellion. The terms of the amnesty were stated in vague and rather general terms by private telegraphic advices from Washington, which caused some parties to distrust the appearance of such a document altogether. Nevertheless, the news was so far believed as to cause a decline of two ₩ cent. in the Railway speculation; Erie, as the standard of the market in this department, falling from 106 to 104 ₩ cent., and the other New-York and Western shares selling in about the same proportion. At the Second Board there was a partial recovery in prices, both in the Railways and in Gold, which had previously fallen as low as 147 ₩ cent.

At 4 o'clock, after the Message was made *public, together with the terms of the amnesty* proclaimed by the President, the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday afternoon. The feeling on the Street was quite unsettled, though there was less eagerness to put off the Railway Stock at the reduced figures than earlier in the day. Gold left off 148½@¾ ₩ cent.:

	Tue.	Wed.		Tue.	Wed.
Gold Com.	149⅝	148⅝	Mich. Central	126½	125
U.S. 6s, 1881	109	109	Mich. Southern	79¾	78¼
N. Y. Central	133½	131½	Mich. Guarant'd	133½	131
Erie	106½	104½	Illinois Cen.	117½	116½
Erie Preferred	101½	101½	Pittsburgh	105½	103½
Hudson	132½	130	Fort Wayne	81½	80½
Pacific Mail	214	212	Rock Island	103½	101½
Harlem	91	88½	Galena	107½	106½
Canton	32½	31½	Reading	119½	118
Treas. Cer., new	99½	99½	Quicksilver	64½	63½
Toledo	114½	111½	Chicago and A.	84	82
Northwest	45½	44½	Mariposa	38	38

The supply of Money at 7 ₩ cent. is on the increase, and the Stock and Money Brokers, of established credit, report the market comparatively easy. The Treasury Office to-day received $1,000,000 Legal Tender from the Department at Washington. The office now holds $6,000,000 in Legal Tender and $10,300,000 in Gold. The Banks hold $22,186,000 in Legal Tender and $27,000,000 in Gold. The Treasury Office received to-day $840,696 on account of the Popular Loan.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will not reach the press until Thursday. Now that we have the President's Message and Proclamation of Amnesty, there is less anxiety for the remaining public documents on the Street. Nevertheless the interest is quite general to hear the views and see the figures of Mr. CHASE.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	107
Manhattan	140	Hanover	101
America	128	Irving	100
City	147	Metropolitan	115
Phenix	110	Nassau	100
National	104	Corn Exchange	107
Merchants' Exch.	90	Continental	101½
Commerce	105½	St. Nicholas	101
Broadway	170	Atlantic	101
Ocean	95	Park	135
American Exchange	107	New-York Ex. Bk.	120
Chatham	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Al. & T. H. 2d m. Inc.	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	101	Chi. & N. W. Sinking	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	105	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	73
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	105	Tol. & Wab. Int.	105
Erie seconds, '79	113	Tol. & Wab. seconds	93½
Erie thirds, '83	111	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	106
Hud. R. Bonds, '67	105	Gal. & Chi. 2d m.	105
Har. seconds, '68	103	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Har. thirds, '68	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103½
Mich. Cen. 8s, '69	120	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Michigan S. seconds	105	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85
N. Ind. Goshen L.	100	Mar. & Mo. L. G.	86
Illinois Cen. '75	116½	Chic. & Alton Income	90
Al. & T. H. 2d pref.	90		

The honest and public-spirited Governor of Indiana has determined to pay the interest upon the Public Debt overdue since July, and to become due in January, on his own responsibility, as far, at least, as he can ascertain to whom such interest belongs. The partisan Treasury officers of the State, including the Transfer Agent in this City, succeeded last Summer in defeating this purpose of the Governor; although the Money was then, as now, in the Treasury, and although then, as now, he proffered to leave it in the Treasury, and borrow on his own responsibility a sufficient sum for the payment of the interest, until all technical difficulty in drawing it from the Treasury could be removed by the next Legislature. At that time Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., Bankers of this City, long identified with the finances and other interests of the State of Indiana, offered to advance the Money, and to pay the Interest due July 1, if they could obtain a list of the public creditors. But this was denied by the Transfer Agent. They have now renewed their liberal offer, which Gov. MORTON has accepted, and effectual means will be taken to ascertain to whom both the July and January interest is due. The following is the card of Gov. MORTON on the subject:

TO THE PUBLIC.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. will pay at their banking-house, in the City of New-York, the interest on the Indiana 5 and 2½ ₩ cent. stocks, which fell due on the 1st of July last, and that which will fall due on the 1st of January next.

The failure to pay the interest in July was not caused by the want of money. The money was in the State Treasury for that purpose, and still is; but the State Auditor and Treasurer refused to remit it to New-York, alleging the absence of a technical appropriation. In June last I concluded an arrangement with Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., for the payment of the July interest. They notified the Agent of State in New-York, JNO. C. WALKER, elected by the late Legislature, that they would pay the interest, and to enable them to do so, requested a list of the stockholders to be taken from the books of the agency.

This he refused to furnish. They then notified him that they would pay his checks issued to stockholders for their interest, in the manner in which the payments have always been made, and exonerate him from all personal liability whatever. He refused to avail himself of the offer, and suffered the interest to go unpaid. They could not safely go forward and pay it in the absence of the required list.

I have taken steps to prepare what is believed to be a correct list from other sources, which will be completed in a few days, when the payment of the July interest will be proceeded with at once. Notice of the day when payment commences will be given by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. I have appointed J. H. GAPEN, Esq., who was clerk in the office of the State agent, under Col. HUDSON, to assist them in making the payments.

The State of Indiana has made ample provision for the payment of the interest on all her stocks, and the money is in the treasury for that purpose, but is withheld as above stated, and this arrangement has been made, and the money advanced by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., for the credit of the State.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 5, 1863.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien Railway for week ending Nov. 30:

	1863.	1862.
Freight	$25,564 08	$18,372 00
Passengers	10,570 86	6,169 48
Mails and rents	959 77	943 62
Total	$37,094 21	$25,483 50
Increase	11,600 71	
Four weeks end'g Nov. 30	$138,242 40	$122,271 61
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	$1,134,244 41	$1,101,396 56

The Michigan Central earned in November:

1863	$329,793
1862	307,474
Increase	$22,319

The Michigan Southern earned in November:

1863	$326,650
1862	305,284
Increase	$21,366

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 80 bbls. Ashes, 26,702 bbls. Flour, 30 bbls. and 557 bags Corn Meal, 39,936 bushels Wheat, 6,763 bushels Corn, 110 bushels Rye, 15,116 bushels Barley, 122,043 bushels Oats, 10,460 bushels Peas, 6,882 pkgs. Provisions, 1,521 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 416 bbls., including 369 bbls. Pots and 16 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand to-day at former prices; Java, at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32c.@35c., with sales of 3,250 bags; Laguayra, 33½c.@34c.; Maracaibo, 33½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29½c.@30½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in request and steady. Middlings, 79c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,250 bales. Receipts at this port since Dec. 1, 5,656 bales; exports hence, 60 bales.

FISH—A moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds, at generally unchanged prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, since our last, and prices have generally declined about 5c. ₩ bbl., closing heavily, especially for shipping brands, which buyers are reluctant to purchase freely in view of the reaction in Gold and Exchange. Sales, since our last, 11,350 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 75@$6 85; poor to choice extra State, at $6 15@$6 60, chiefly at $6 20@$6 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 30@$7 45 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 75	@$6 85
Extra State	6 15	@ 6 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 80	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 30	@ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 65	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 40	@11 50

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales since our last, 650 bbls., at $7 55@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed and lower. Sales 400 bbls. extra at $6 17½@$9 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $5 75@$6 90 ₩ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal continues heavy, at $5 75@$6 for Jersey, $6 for common State, and $6 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand, particularly for export, and prices have declined about 2c. ₩ bushel, the market closing quite heavily. Sales since our last 66,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 75; Amber Western at $1 56@$1 60; Red Western, poor to choice, at $1 40@$1 54; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 45@$1 46; Milwaukee Club at $1 42@$1 45; Chicago Spring at $1 40@$1 43½ ₩ bushel. Corn has been in good demand to-day, mainly on speculation, at, however, irregular prices. Sales were made of 145,000 bushels, at $1 23@$1 25, closing at about $1 23@$1 24 for Mixed Western, in store; and $1 25 for Mixed Western afloat, and $1 26 White Western, in store, ₩ bushel. A further sale of 40,000 bushels Mixed Western, deliverable, at the option of the buyer, between the 1st and 15th of next February, was reported at $1 40 ₩ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at $1 30@$1 33 ₩ bushel. Oats opened heavily at a reduction of 1c.@1½c. ₩ bushel, which had the effect of inducing speculative buyers to purchase freely, and the market closed buoyantly at, at least, as full rates as those of yesterday. We quote Canada at 85c.@87c.; Western, 86c.@87c.; State, 86c.@87c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in fair demand at $1 32@$1 50, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Sales 11,000 bushels. Barley Malt is inquired for at $1 58@$1 65 ₩ bushel. Sales, 2,300 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good demand at $1 20@$1 40 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand and steady at 20c.@30c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@25c. for last *year's crop, according to quality,* ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been much more freely offered and have rapidly declined to $1 60@$1 70 ₩ thousand. Demand moderate.

LIME—Is in request at steady prices; Common Rockland at $1 35; Lump at $1 60; *Glen's Falls Lump, $1 35; Joints, $1 75 ₩ bbl.*

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 95@$3 ₩ gallon; Resin, $30@$45 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, $12@$14 50 ₩ bbl.; City Pitch, $18@$25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in very moderate demand at our revised quotations. We quote Crude Whale, $1 05@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 87½@$1 95; Linseed, at $1 46@$1 50; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 31c.@33c.; Refined do. at 52c.@56c. free, and 45c.@46c. in bond, ₩ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum to-day, 1,226 bbls.

OIL CAKE—Sales 20 tons Western at $46 ₩ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for to-day, at less buoyant prices. Sales have been made since our last of 2,200 bbls., at $15 62½@$16 75 for New Mess; $16 37½@$17 for Old Mess; $17 50 for Prime Mess, and $20@$20 50 for New City Mess; $15 75 for thin Mess; $21 for clear Mess; $13 75@$14 for Sour Mess, and $12 12½@$12 37½ (the latter an extreme rate) for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 9½c.@11½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Sales, 110 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate demand, at 9½c.@11½c., according to quality, ₩ lb. Sales 150 boxes. Dressed Hogs are in request at 7½c.@8c. ₩ lb. Lard continues heavy. Sales 1,350 tcs. and bbls. at 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb. *Beef is in moderate request* and heavy; sales 600 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $11@$12 75 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $26 50@$28, the latter for choice City; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ₩ tierce; sales, 330 tierces; *Beef Hams,* $17 50@$18 ₩ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Butter is in demand at 20c.@25c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State ₩ lb. Cheese is quiet at 12c.@16c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is dull and heavy, including East India, at $7@$8 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in very moderate demand, at languid prices. Sales since our last 245 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12½c.@13½c., and Cuba at 12½c.@13c. ₩ lb. Refined continue inactive at 13½c.@17c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 185,000 lbs., at 11¼c.@12¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,850 bbls., at 95c.@96c., closing heavily at 95c.@96c. ₩ gallon. Included in the sales were 300 bbls. for January delivery at 90c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were rather light to-day. For Liverpool—200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ₩ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef at 3s. ₩ tierce; 500 pkgs. Provisions, 150 hhds. Tallow, and 50 tons Oil Cake at 15s. ₩ ton. For London—3,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ₩ bushel; 1,000 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 6s. 6d. ₩ tierce; 200 pkgs. Butter, by do., at 50s., and 30 tons Oil at 22s. 6d., by sailing vessel, ₩ ton. For Glasgow—308 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₩ bbl. For Antwerp—300 boxes Extract Logwood at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Bremen—500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d., and 100 tons Heavy Goods at 15s. For Genoa—A small cargo of Petroleum on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List,* have been: "A British bark, 677 tons, to the eastward, from St. John, N. B., to Bristol, Deals, £3; a Norwegian bark, 643 tons, to Cadiz, for orders, 650 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco, 32s. 6d. if to Cadiz, and 5s. more if to discharge part or whole of cargo at Valencia or Barcelona; a British bark, 384 tons, to Naples, Kentucky Tobacco, 40s.; a ship, 948 tons, from Baltimore to Acapulco, Coal, $16 50; a British brig, 163 tons, to West Indies and back, $2,000, half gold; one, 130 tons, and a British schooner, 129 tons, same voyage, each $1,500, half gold; a British ship, 904 tons, to Glasgow; a British bark to Havana, a British schooner to St. Martha, Savanilla and Carthagena; a British brig to Turks Islands, and a new ship, 1,500 tons, at an Eastern port, hence to San Francisco, coal, on private terms."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Columbia	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Dec. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hecla	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Columbia	Nov. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Nov. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Nov. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Nov. 26	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washingt'n	Dec. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.

For California.

[illegible]	Dec. 14	New-York	Aspinwall.
Illinois	Dec. 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Locust Point	Dec. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Dec. 12	New-York	N.O. *via* Hav.
Roanoke	Dec. 12	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Dec. 16	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan. 6	New-York	Nassau.

European Mails.

The Mails for Europe *via* Portland, by the *Hibernian* will close in this City on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Saxonia* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of New-York* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana.

The mails by the *Evening Star* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails by the —— will close on Monday at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. 6:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE.
EDDY'S AND FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.
Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver.
The Polar Refrigerator.
Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines.
Parlor and Ice Skates.
LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A TWO-seated pleasure sleigh, in perfect order. Inquire at the manufactory of WALTER L. LECOUNT.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable girls, sisters, wish a situation in a private family; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 224 East 20th-st., first floor back, can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY, giving up housekeeping, desires good situations for a first-class cook and a very competent chambermaid, who will assist in washing and ironing, or act as waitress; they are capable, first-class servants; best of references given. Call at once at No. 64 East 35th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English, and American cooking; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent woman wants a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good family cook and laundress, and is very neat about her work and person. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 257 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a tidy woman who is not afraid of work, a situation as cook and laundress, or regular laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; an excellent baker; wages $8; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of soups, meats, game and desserts; is a good baker; can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days, at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, professed in all its branches; best of reference. Apply or address at No. 40 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN American person that is fully competent of filling either situations, a place as upper chambermaid and to sew; or to take charge of growing-up children; or assist in any part; can make all kinds of dessert and cake; does up preserves; five and four years in each of her last situations. Apply at No. 59 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer and chambermaid; the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for the last three years. Call at No. 322 East 2d-st., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as housekeeper, by an experienced English person; no objection to the country. Call at No. 424 4th-av., second floor, until Saturday.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, willing girl a situation as nurse and chambermaid; sews neatly; is quick at the needle; will make herself generally useful; wages $6; no objection to a baby who boards. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE American woman, with good City reference, wishes a situation as above; is well experienced; no objection to the country. Can be seen by applying to A. E. GEE, No. 12 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress or to do chamberwork and sewing; can cut and fit lady's and children's dresses. To be seen at No. 86 Thompson-st., rear house.

GERMAN SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT seamstress wishes a situation to do sewing or nursing; speaks English. Apply at the Employment Office, No. 3 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young girl as waitress, or would do chamberwork if required; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call for two days at No. 136 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d aves.

AS WASHER, IRONER, &c.—A GIRL wants a situation as good washer and ironer and plain cook; can get the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 27 State-st., between Columbia and Furman sts., second floor, in the back room, Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS AND TO ASSIST IN SEWING.—Wanted, a Protestant girl of neat habits, in the above capacity. Apply at No. 38 West 32d-st.

GENTLEMENS' AND FAMILY WASHING done in the neatest manner. Call or address MARY McCLOUSKEY, No. 164 East 28th-st. City reference given, if required.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, a situation by an experienced young man as assistant book-keeper, entry or general clerk in any good mercantile business. Address BOOK-KEEPER, in care of Mercantile Agency, No. 200 Broadway.

AS ASSISTANT SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, by a competent person, a situation as assistant salesman or clerk in any good mercantile house. Address SALESMAN, care of Mercantile Agency, No. 200 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who understands perfectly the care and management of horses, and is an excellent and careful driver; has the best of City reference as to character and capability, and has lived for the last 10 years with his last employer. Call or address J. J., at Trainor's saddlery-store, No. 744 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as above by a competent person of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and this country; has the very best of reference. Address E. M., No. 612 Broadway, in the harness-store, or Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man of long experience in this City, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City reference. Call or address R. D., No. 19 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable single young man as coachman; has had long experience in the City; best of reference. Call at No. 588 Broadway, Mr. Duncomb's saddlery store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, IN A private family, by a steady, single, middle-aged man; lived five years in a respectable family in the City; wages no object. Address E. F., No. 888 6th-av., corner 39th-st., in ladies' shoe-store.

AS USEFUL MAN AND HIS WIFE AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A young Englishman and his wife wish situations together. He understands the care and driving of horses, waiting, &c.; is willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; his wife all kinds of general housework; are a respectable couple, very steady, and will hire at moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN (Protestant) wishes a situation where he can make himself useful; understands the care of an invalid gentleman; is an excellent nurse; or would take light porter or night watchman; best of reference given. Can be seen by applying at 12 4th-av. JOHN THATCHER.

HELP WANTED

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, IN a small family of three persons, a first-class woman to do general housework. To the best hand the highest wages will be paid—no others need apply; a Protestant preferred. Call on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, after 6 P. M., at No. 148 Duffield-st., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS commission house; a young man who has an acquaintance with buyers of small wares preferred. Address, with name and references, Box No. 3,382 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to do family sewing a few days in a week, at 62 cents per day if permanently suited; would be willing to make herself useful or do the housekeeping in a small family; is capable and strictly trustworthy. Apply this week at No. 49 Bond-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

BURGLARY.—$500 REWARD.—A REWARD of five hundred dollars will be paid by the subscribers for the recovery of the goods stolen from the premises Nos. 326 Canal and 63 Lispenard sts., on the evening of the 6th of December, the same consisting of velvets, ribbons, laces, bonnet silks, dress, fringe and train silks, &c. A proportionate sum will be paid for the recovery of any portion of the same.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.
IRA BEARD,
BERNSTEIN BROTHERS,
GILBERT T. RENDER.

BURGLARY.—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the subscriber for the recovery of the goods stolen from premises Nos. 21 and 21½ Division-st., on Sunday evening, the 6th inst., consisting of about fifty pieces bonnet silks, satins, check silks, Florences and Marcelines. A proportionate sum will be paid for the recovery of any portion of the same.
WILLIAM OPENHYM.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 5, 1863, on the 5th or 6th avs., between 33d and 34th sts., or in one of the streets between those avenues, A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning it to the owner, at No. 287 West 33d-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated and now use the Nitrous Oxide Gas. No. 22 Bond-st.
G. Q. COLTON,
JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 23 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extractions, 25 cents.

J. SMITH DODGE MAKES A FULL SET of teeth, on vulcanized rubber, strengthened with a gold plate, for twenty dollars in gold. And he considers this the best method ever practiced. No. 19 East 17th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GREAT TRADE SALE OF JEWELRY AND WATCHES.

Being the entire stock of the jewelry establishment of NEW-ORLEANS HOUSES

To be sold at auction, by EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 10 and 11, at half o'clock each day, at the salesroom,

No. 141 BROADWAY,

consisting in part of

CORAL FULL AND HALF SETS,
MOSAIC AND TURQUOISE,
SUPERB STONE CAMEO,
ORIENTAL GARNET AND PEARL,
HYACINTHE AND AMETHYST,
LADIES' ENAMELED AND DIAMOND WATCHES,
CHAINS AND VEST CHAINS,
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Of every quality and style.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX,
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIMEKEEPER, OPEN FACE DO., OF EVERY STYLE.

ALSO,

A very large and magnificent assortment of ladies' Hunting Watches, set with DIAMONDS, and superbly ENAMELED.

OPEN FACE do., with and without DIAMONDS, of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases from the best manufactories in Europe.

ALSO,

An invoice of superb DIAMOND GOODS, and all the newest and latest styles of Brooches, Ear rings, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Chatelaines, Vest Chains, &c., &c. Every article is warranted the finest 18, 18 and 14 carat, and can be returned and the money refunded if not found to be so. Every facility will be afforded to examine the goods. Sale positive, without any reserve. The above is the largest sale of elegant fine goods ever offered that has ever been made in this City, and the public are invited to examine them.

Terms cash. On all purchases exceeding $200 a credit of three months will be given for one-third, if desired, giving security to owners; all sums under $50, cash.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(THURSDAY,) DECEMBER 10,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM No. 52 WILLIAM ST.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.

9 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each.

For account of whom it may concern.

Shares.		Shares.	
24 North River Ins. Co.	$25	100 Consol. Stage Co.	63c
50 Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	25	1-2 Equitable Fire Ins.	160
40 Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	40	19 Bk. of N. America	150
8 N. J. R. & Trans. Co.	50		

$2,000 per cent. Lawrence County Coal and Oil Co. Bonds.

$2,000 7 per cent. Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Ohio Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds.

$2,000 6 per cent. Virginia State Bonds, due 1887.

$2,000 7 per cent. Toledo and Fort Wayne Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.

$20,000 7 per cent. Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st Mortgage.

NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, MONDAY, Dec. 14.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

JAMES B. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

JAS. M. MILLER, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, will sell at auction, to close an estate, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway,

200 BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED LOTS.

This sale will be positive without regard to weather, and will be one of the best chances offered this year to procure well-located lots within 45 minutes' ride of the City at fair prices and on liberal terms. This property will positively mature in one year. Maps of the property. IMPROVEMENTS ARE IN PROGRESS ON ALL SIDES OF IT. Capitalists and families can make no better selection, as the location is high and healthy, country beautiful, good water, and is convenient of access to the City every 20 minutes by railroad.

Lots can be leased for UNION PLACE, east EAST NEW-YORK, and adjacent to the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, within three minutes' walk of the depot. For particulars and map apply at the office of the auctioneer.

EDWARD SINFORD, Auctioneer.

SUPERB CARVED OAK FURNITURE, finely renovated, walnut and mahogany furniture, being the entire stock, valued at $35,000, for peremptory sale, the premises being sold to Wheaton & Wilson.

By D. W. IVES & CO., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 11 and 12, at No. 625 Broadway.

In announcing this sale, we would say that those who desire to purchase first-class furniture will find an assortment scarcely to be surpassed in this City, and that every lot will be

PEREMPTORILY SOLD,

as Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson take possession of the store on Jan. 1, 1864.

The stock includes

BUFFET CARVED OAK AND WALNUT SUITES,
BOOKCASES,
ETAGERES,
WARDROBES, &c.,
CHAMBER SUITES, &c.,
OF THE CELEBRATED MAKE
Of GEORGE HENKEL, OF PHILADELPHIA.

In addition, is a very elegant assortment of the best City made

ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
LIBRARY SUITES, DINING SUITES,

besides a great variety of easy chairs, extension tables, patent library chairs, work-tables, card-tables, writing-tables, side-tables, etageres, whatnots,

TWO PIANO-FORTES,

and a large assortment of cabinet and upholstery goods. The whole on exhibition this day, and until sale, and catalogues ready one day before sale. Packing can be done for country purchasers. The attention of the trade is called to this sale, as the whole stock will be peremptorily sold.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 32 Varick-st., near Canal, the residence of Joseph Stuart, Esq., a quantity of household furniture, &c., consisting in part of mahogany sofas and chairs, side and extension tables in hair-cloth; rosewood and mahogany centre-tables, marble tops; gilt frame mirrors, work and fancy tables, divans, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet crockery, wardrobes, marble-top dressing tables, gas chandeliers and fixtures, Axminster, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window-shades, &c., &c. Sale peremptory.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.

At public auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the residence, No. 124 West 14th-st., near 5th-av., consisting of two elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel and reps; marble-top tables, etageres, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, cane beds, tea tables, mirrors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.; everything belonging to a first-class house. Sale positive.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the first day of December, 1863, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner EZILDA, consisting of Rio coffee, about 300 bags; cedar in boxes, olives in kegs, printing paper, and bleached white wax. ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

DECEMBER 9, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED and unimproved property at auction, by order of the executors of Richard P. Wells, deceased.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

BROADWAY—No. 723, west side, between 4th and 5th sts.
MADISON-STREET—No. 20, southeast corner of Cedar-st.
2ND-AVENUE—Nos. 113 and 115, corner of 9th-st.
ROSE-STREET—No. 38, between Broadway and Nassau.
GREENE-STREET—No. 153, between Bleecker and Houston sts.
AMITY-STREET—No. 11, between Mercer and Greene streets.
CHARLES-STREET—No. 140, near Washington.
BANK-STREET—Nos. 33 and 35, near 4th-st.
WEST-STREET—No. 1, corner of Liberty-st.
9TH-STREET—No. 9, near 6th-av.
21ST-STREET—Nos. 22 and 24, near 6th-av.
10TH-STREET—No. 220, near 7th-av.
10TH-STREET—No. 232, near 7th-av.
10TH-STREET—Nos. 72 and 74, between 6th and 7th avs.
10TH-STREET—No. 76, between 6th and 7th avs.
10TH-STREET—3 lots, N. S., 300 feet east of 6th-av.
10TH-STREET—3 lots, S. S., 275 feet west of 6th-av.

Book maps, with full particulars, at No. 2 Pine-st.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers.

AN EXTENSIVE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. 678 Broadway, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 10 and 11, the extensive library of the late John Anderson, comprising a collection of valuable works in every department of modern history, science, poetry, the drama, belles lettres, and general literature. The library may be examined at any time previous to the sale, when a catalogue may be obtained on application. The sale will commence each evening at 7 o'clock.

ABNER C. HARVEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 10, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 128 West 18th-st., a few doors West of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order; rich Parisian ornaments suitable for holiday presents. Also, fine French plate mirrors, Axminster carpets, Brussels and rosewood piano-fortes. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $15,000.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE: NOTES, BOOK ACCOUNTS, Judgments, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Spencer K. Green and Samuel L. Burk, Assignees, the assets of Winston, Canan & Co., consisting of notes, claims, book accounts, judgments, &c., a list of which may soon at the office of the auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st.

SURE REMEDY FOR CHILBLAINS, Frostbites and Warts, to be had at No. 8 East 22d-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and vendition exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will on the 6th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public auction, to the highest bidders, for cash, $10,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.
876	$5,000	1354	$2,000	1362	$5,000
1360	4,000	1357	9,000	1353	1,000
1364	5,000	1442	2,000	1359	5,000
1361	4,000	1752	1,000	1358	3,000
1723	2,000	2120	4,000	197	11,000
204	3,000	320	2,000	420	4,000
816	1,000	807	5,000	1172	5,000
21	5,000				

Total.....$100,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred to by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued in lieu thereof in a regular transfer.

Dec. 1, 1863. D. G. ROSS, U. S. Marshal.

$50,000 TO $60,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,

for 3 or 5 years, payable in Gold. The security is first-class improved property out of this State, which cost over $200,000, and insures for $150,000. GERARD MILLER, Apply to

(Late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

LOST—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTH-ERN INDIANA Railroad Company's Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds, No. 1,640 and 2,195, for $1,000 each, dated Oct. 31, 1857, and payable Nov. 1, 1877, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable 1st May and November.—Payment of same has been stopped and application made to the Company for the issue of duplicate Bonds. GARMANN & CO.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE 5TH AND 6TH AVS., opposite the Central Park.

ALSO,

Lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.

ALSO,

A very desirable front on 5th-av., south of the Central Park.

ALSO,

About 300 lots, in one parcel, with about 600 feet water front, on the west side, south of 134-st.

ALSO,

Lots at Yorkville and Harlem, some of them very eligibly located, and suitable for immediate improvement.

For particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

CLINTON-AV. PROPERTY AND MAIN-ST. STORES, BY ORDER OF THE REFEREE.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 398 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the lots on Clinton and Vanderbilt-avs., between Park and Myrtle-avs., together with cottage, stable, &c., two stores Nos. 49 and 50 Main-st., being part of the estate of Edward Copland, deceased. Maps are now ready.

VALUABLE DUANE-STREET PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The 4-story marble-front store, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st., near Centre-st., 50 feet front, and 60 feet deep, well-rented. Also, the 4-story brick store in Centre, next to the corner of Duane-st., 25 feet 10 in. front. Also, Nos. 143 and 145 Duane-st., between Centre and Elm sts., which is the largest piece of unimproved property between the Battery and Canal-st. For terms, which will be easy, apply to

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York; for sale low. Also, country seats and homes, with from half an acre to a year, by HARRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 65 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 4 P. M.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Brewery, brick-house above, Nos. 104 and 106 Chambers-st., corner Church-st., being 60 feet on Chambers and 75 feet on Church-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, CONTAINING 2 2-10 acres, very beautifully located, at North Englewood, N. J. Address W. N., Box No. 600 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The desirable dwelling, containing 14 rooms, situated corner of 4th and Centre sts., with coach-house and stable, one acre of land, abundance of fruit and ornamental trees. Possession can be had at once. Price $5,000; (rent per annum $400.) Apply to J. H. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, with buildings, fruit, garden, &c., and ten acres of choice land, in New-Jersey, one hour from the City; price $3,100. N. G. FOSTER, No. 107 Broadway.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT COTTAGE HOUSE, with six rooms, and cellar, storeroom, kitchen and servant's room, with 35 acres of land and outbuildings, located in New-Jersey, within 10 miles of New-York City. Apply to E. D. LAW, No. 43 Vesey-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 25X86; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 23 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 2 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FARMS.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—One of the best farms in Dutchess County, 7½ miles from Poughkeepsie, 230 acres, adapted to grass and grain, two dwelling houses, orchards, &c., &c., will be sold at public auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. It is near Clinton Plains Church and Post-office, and is a very desirable place for farming purposes, or as a pleasant country residence.

WILLIAM J. McCORD, Executor.

WASSAIC, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1863.

FOR SALE—A 10-ACRE FARM, ONE MILE from Plainfield, N. J., in the cultivation, well watered, in good fence; house large, with hot and cold water and furnace. Inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT, People's Bank, or H. P. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row. Inquire in office of the Advertisement, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.—THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE Company offers for rent, until May 1, 1864, the whole of the upper or 5th floor of Trinity Building; also, the western half of the basement and sub-basement floors, to which there are entrances both on Trinity-place and Thames-street. These premises are furnished with water, gas and steam power.

The Company also offers for rent the second and third floors of the brick building, No. 78 John-st., where steam power can be obtained, if wanted. Apply to

WM. E. BLISS,
Secretary of the American Bank-Note Company.

TO LET—NOS. 2, 4, AND 6 DEPAU-ROW—ELEgant houses, built for the family of the late Francis Depau, and recently fitted up in the most comfortable manner, some of them partly furnished, and having a stable. Inquire of A. T. STEWART, Broadway and Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE LOFTS No. 264 Broadway, fronting the Park. One of the best stands for a jobber, fancy goods or fire insurance office, at a very moderate rent. Apply at Room No. 15, New-York Hotel, or ELOYD & SONS, No. 79 Nassau-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID FRONT OFFICES ON THE second and fourth floors No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Apply to J. M. JAQUES, No. 160 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FACTORY BUILDING WANTED—WANTED, by a responsible party, for a business long established, on a lease, with privilege of buying, a good factory building, with ample water power; 10,000 or more square feet of floor surface for machinery desirable. The owner, if a practical manufacturer, might purchase, should he choose, and occupation with or without an interest in the business. Address, with full particulars, including rent required, Box No. 54, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—FOR A PHYSICIAN, A FURNISHED Apartment, between Canal-st. and Union-square, near Broadway. Address B., Box No. 128 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 24 West 20th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, may be had with a private family having a large bedroom and closet attached, with modern improvements; situation convenient to the churches and Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, C. H., Box No. 1,495, New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a lady and her son; two furnished rooms on second floor, room including fire and gas. Address E. F., Box No. 1,097 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman, wife, two children and nurse; suite of 3 rooms with good board; a private family preferred. Address Box No. 4,441 Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—BY THE 20TH DECEMBER, THREE bedrooms and a parlor, with board, between 12th and 30th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address A. B., Coal Shaving Harbor, L. I.

WANTED.—WANTED, A SINGLE ROOM, WITH gas and stove, in a private American family, with or without board; not above 40th-st., preferred given. Address Chatham Sugar Store, No. 161 Chatham-square.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, ON THE SECond floor, to a gentleman, at No. 3 East 22d-st. Reference exchanged.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 7 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, Sun Store, over Park Bank.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and work manship hitherto unattained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's message use of the NEW SQUARE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severally tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimates in which they are held.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES.

WAREROOMS, NO. 333 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are pronounced by the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—N. Y. Evening Mirror.

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Pianos at the lowest possible price.—N. Y. Sun.

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be discarded because they are low priced.—N. Y. Musical World.

They are the very best instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of exquisite sweetness and great brilliancy.—N. Y. Christian Times.

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—Home (N. Y.) Journal.

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, instruments from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Maretzek, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, awarded by the American Institute of 1863." For the best piano-forte a gold medal!

Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, they are made by one firm, practical pianoforte makers, father and four sons, who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

OVAL PIANOS.

DRIGGS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS.

These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and purity of tone, are superior to any Piano-fortes known. Over 600 important facts, that like the Oremona Violin they will improve with age. Every instrument warranted for five years. Those who wish to purchase and others are invited to call at the manufacturer's warerooms, No. 744 Broadway, and examine them. J. H. PEGG.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years. Pianos to rent, rent allowed in exchange, Pianos and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See testimonials from Gottschalk, Lowenberg and the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities in the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their clear but private and public tone. Also, melodeons from $40 to $175 each. Illustrated catalogues sent free. Warerooms, Nos. 429 and 431 Broadway, New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONIPHONES, and other MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing from 1 to 24 different tunes and costing from $2 75 to $300 00. Very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and a very agreeable companion for the sick room. M. J. FAILLARD, Importer,

No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano-forte for sale, with all modern improvements, full iron frame, overstrung bass, French action; made to order and fully guaranteed. Will be sold at great sacrifice from original cost. Inquire at No. 113 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

PIANOS, &c.—SIX PIANOS, NEW AND second-hand, for sale cheap to pay advances; also, watches, jewelry, sales, furniture, furs, paintings, clothing, velvet trimmings, &c. Cash advances on all kinds of merchandise, or bought for cash.

J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS For sale and to rent, on FAVORABLE TERMS, at No. 725 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7-octave, but little used. Sold for want of use. Apply at No. 84 Wooster-st. THOS. ROONEY.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 13th-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 100 WELL-MADE AND durable second-hand pianos suitable for South American trade. J. G. DAVIES, No. 487 Broome-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH CHINA.
Richly decorated
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
VASES, STATUETTES, BRONZES, &c.
Richly Cut and Engraved
FLINT GLASSWARE.
A large variety of
SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
New patterns
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, HALL LIGHTS, &c.
GEORGE H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 861 Broadway.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Plates, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Evans', 302 Broadway, cor. Franklin. Five Specimens by mail, and 10 cents.

DRUG EXCHANGE.—IT IS PROPOSED TO form a regular DRUG EXCHANGE, at the Merchants' Exchange and News Room, Nos. 80 and 82 Pine-st., near William-st.

The undersigned respectfully recommend that the Importers of and Dealers and Brokers in Drugs, Dyes, Chemicals, &c., meet as above on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the expediency of such an Exchange:

Schieffelin Bros. & Co.,	Dolge, Redington & Co.,
Dodge & Olcott,	Gale & Robinson,
H. K. J. Butler & Bro.,	Jos. Seybolt,
Lasell, Marsh & Gardiner,	Dixon, Tyler & Hallett,
A. B. Sands & Co.,	Dudley & Stafford,
Booth & Freeman,	Kitchen, Tyler & Co.,
R. Ringwalt & Co.,	Chas. Pfizer & Co.,
Hockhausen & Co.,	F. Stickel,
Dix & Morris,	Henry M. Harding & Co.,
Isaac Taft & Co.,	Parsons & Petit,
E. R. Durkee & Co.,	Wing & Evans,
R. Ward Olcott & Co.,	Thomas E. Fenton,
R. S. Merrick,	Fischel & Brugs,
Van Lennep & Quinan,	Egeson & Co.,
Sinclair & Rose,	James S. Aspinwall,
Estelle & Renwick,	Gifford, Sherman & Innis,
Robins & Dodson,	D. F. Tiemann & Co.,
G. Henry Koop & Co.,	McKesson & Robbins,
Herman Boving,	Wm. P. Patten,
Wm. Freeman,	Fritz, Morris & Co.,
J. L. & D. S. Riker,	Buthkamp & Wilson,

and others.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1863.

ASHES AND GARBAGE—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our citizens to the necessity of abstaining from placing their ashes and garbage on the sidewalks until the ringing of the bell announcing the arrival of the ash carts. A strict compliance with this rule is rendered necessary to prevent the ashes from being thrown into the gutters by accident or otherwise, from which it may be difficult to remove it in consequence of frozen gutters or accumulations of snow. At the same time it will prevent those who have too long disgraced the City on the approach of Spring.

The ash carts will be daily in every street to promptly carry away the ashes asking to be removed. All complaints of neglect to comply with this requisition, on being reported to this Department, will receive immediate attention.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF The Scalpel, attends exclusively to Operative Surgery and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Hernia, Hemorrhoids, Varicocele and Fistula. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. The last number of the Scalpel containing articles on these subjects, may be had of EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 3 Vesey-st., Astor House.

250,000 FEET SEASONED PINE BOX BOARDS—At $22 per 1,000 feet; also, a large quantity of clear pine, ash, white-wood, cherry, maple, black walnut, oak, at the very lowest market price. A. & W. CHAPIN,

Yard on the dock foot of West 23d-st., North River.

JUDGE WHITLEY'S UNRIVALED AND magnificent chime of Chevey Chase and Parlor Amusements are introduced by the best drawing-rooms of the Astor House. Price from 75 cents to $2 50. Address No. 226 Broadway. Sent by mail free.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, mercantile cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost. DAVID HYNE, No. 165 William-st., New-York.

JOBBER'S STOCK OF HARDWARE FOR sale at close, in entire, or exchange for bonds and mortgages, or City or country property, in the course of my business. Apply to No. 145 Chambers-st., up-stairs.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.—A FEW ABLE-bodied men wanted, for which the highest price each will be paid immediately. Apply at No. 66 Nassau-st., Room No. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

German Opera.

Director.....Carl Anschütz

FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1863.

FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

DER FREISCHÜTZ.

Romantic Opera, in four acts, by Carl Maria Von Weber.

Agathe.....Mlle. Friederici
Aennchen.....Mlle. Ottman
Ottokar.....Herr Steinecke
Max.....Herr Habelmann
Caspar.....Herr Wetzlich
Ossin.....Herr Graf

CONDUCTOR.....CARL ANSCHÜTZ

Prices as usual.

SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863.

GRAND GALA MATINEE,

when, by general request, the

FIDELIO

will be repeated.

Admission to all parts of the house $2 FIFTY CENTS. $2

MONDAY, Dec. 14.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

CARL ANSCHÜTZ.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

SACRED, PATRIOTIC AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1863,

For the Benefit of the

UNION HOME AND SCHOOL

FOR THE

EDUCATION AND MAINTENANCE

OF THE

CHILDREN OF OUR VOLUNTEERS,

AND

CHILDREN OF THE INSTITUTION,

Approved by

"THE JUVENILE CHOIR."

An interesting feature of this entertainment will be the MILITARY DRILL,

CHILDREN OF "THE HOME."

His Honor Mayor Opdyke, Hon. James T. Brady, Maj.-Gen. Dix and Gen. Anderson will be present and take part in the exercises.

Tickets of admission may be obtained at "The Home," 47 East 10th-st., west of 5th-av., at the publishing house of John S. Voorhies, No. 20 Nassau-st., at the principal music stores and hotels and at the door.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Concert begins at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 15, 1863.

GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY SOIREE,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RELIEF FUND

OF THE

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

CORNER LEXINGTON-AV. AND 51ST-ST.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S

NEW LECTURE,

(Written expressly for the occasion,)

ENTITLED

"THE SOLDIER."

Among the distinguished Artists who have generously volunteered their services are the following:

Mme. VIRGINIA GORIN, Mme. STRAKOSCH,
Miss LUCY STONER,
Mme. DE LUSSAN,
Mme. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mrs. MOLARI,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. DE CORDOVA.
Herr HABELMANN, Tenor of the German Opera. } With the kind permission of Mr. O. Anschütz.
Herr STEINECKE, Baritone of the German Opera.
Mr. FRANK GOLDEN.
Signor ARCELLA.
Mr. C. S. GRAFULLA.
Mr. CARL BERGMANN, and the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

Accompanyist.....Sig. ARELLA

Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band has been engaged for the occasion.

Committee on Finance of the Relief Fund of the Ladies' Home:

Mrs. GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mrs. VALENTINE MOTT,
Mrs. EDWARD VANDERPOEL.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

His Honor Mayor Opdyke,	Henry I. Hull, Esq.,
Hon. R. J. Raymond,	Dr. Mott Francis,
Dr. Valentine Mott,	Dr. Samuel Francis,
S. J. Spielsberg, Esq.,	A. T. Stewart, Esq.,
Augustus Whitlock, Esq.,	Hon. C. J. Daly,
Simeon Draper, Esq.,	Joseph Hoxie, Esq.,
Thomas Christy, Esq.,	Dr. Hubbard,
Geo. H. Brodhead, Esq.,	Geo. Gifford, Esq.,
Hon. Henry Hilton,	Orlando Blunt, Esq.,
Hon. Jas. A. Briggs,	Sylv. E. Comstock, Esq.,
Hon. J. M. Whiting,	Col. J. H. Wilcox,
Chas. L. Jenkins, Esq.,	W. S. Opdyke, Esq.,
Geo. S. Bowdoin, Esq.,	Chas. Theo. Rustic, Esq.,
Lawrence S. Jerome, Esq.,	Henry L. Mott,
Dowle Dash, Esq.,	Wm. F. Holcomb, Esq.,
Ed. S. Vanderpool, Esq.,	Walter S. Starr, Esq.,
Richard Mortimer, Esq.,	T. S. Twiddell, Esq.,
Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers,	Dr. W. H. Van Buren,
Col. Marshall Lefferts,	William Scott, Esq.,
Francis Skiddy, Esq.,	Leonard W. Jerome, Esq.,
R. Nathan, Esq.,	Henry Bell, Esq.,
Philetus H. Holt, Esq.,	Dr. Edward Vanderpool,
W. R. Travers, Esq.,	Alexander Holland, Esq.,
Hon. Wm. Curtis Noyes,	Jas. W. Gerard, Esq.,
E. A. Benedict, Esq.,	Rev. John P. Newman,
Joseph Fatman, Esq.,	A. W. Ostrander, Esq.,
Chas. F. Kirkland, Esq.,	Isaac Mellen, Esq.,
Chas. Tracy, Esq.,	G. F. Slocum, Esq.,
Rev. Dr. J. M. Matthews,	Moses H. Allen, Esq.,
Jesse Seligman, Esq.,	A. E. Cardozo, Esq.,
Hon. Jas. J. Roosevelt,	Thomas Barclay, Esq.,
Gen. William Hall,	Dr. Joseph M. Smith.
Hon. Jas. Monroe,	

ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets to be had of the Committee of Arrangements, and at all the music and book stores.

There will be no reserved seats, with the exception of the Private and Proscenium Boxes and Chairs of the First Circle, which can be engaged at the store of Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.

Doors will be opened at 7; entertainment to commence at 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL,

No. 718 BROADWAY.

EVERY NIGHT.

The new exhibition of the day, "THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON," or "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE." This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, combines them with the views of the world, family, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful scenery, architec

THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

Meade on the Rappahannock and Lee on the Rapidan.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE IS MOURNFUL.

The Army of the Potomac to be Reorganized.

Gen. Meade to be Succeeded by Gens. Hooker or Thomas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

GEN. MEADE'S army is quietly encamped in Culpepper County, on the south bank of the Rappahannock.

LEE occupies his old position at Orange Court-house—his advance line guarding the Rapidan fords.

The pickets are again on friendly terms. There is but little firing and few casualties on either side. Bushwhackers, of course, are beginning to swarm again on our flanks and rear.

JEFF. DAVIS issued his annual message to the rebel Congress on Monday, a copy of which you will receive through the usual channels. The document is mournful.

Deserters say that LEE's army does not exceed fifty-five thousand, and is erecting huts for Winter quarters along the line of the Rapidan.

GEN. MEADE will soon be relieved of his command. His successor has not yet been appointed. It is, however, known that the President and Mr. CHASE favor the restoration of HOOKER, while the Secretary of War hesitates between him and Gen. THOMAS. In the event of THOMAS taking the command, it is the general impression that HOOKER will succeed him in command of the Army of the Cumberland.

There is no truth in the rumor that Gen. PLEASONTON has been assigned command of the Army of the Potomac. It has been determined to reorganize that army.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Over Thirty Vessels with their Valuable Cargoes Destroyed.

Loss Estimated to Exceed Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Four Piers Partially Consumed.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon one of the most fearful and destructive conflagrations, which for many years past has occurred to the shipping in our harbor, took place on the North River. The fire broke out on a barge named the *Cora Campbell*, lying at the foot of Perry-street. It was laden with hay, and other combustible material, belonging to the Government, and was about being towed out into the stream when the flames were discovered. The wind at the time was blowing a gale. Those of our readers, who yesterday afternoon had occasion to walk the streets of New-York, can appreciate the remark when we say there was a "stiff breeze." On the river, in the neighborhood of the fire, where the wind had an unobstructed sweep, its force and effect were far greater. The alarm was promptly given for the Third District, and the firemen rallied speedily around the scene. Before any streams of water could be brought to bear on the barge, the flames had extended to several boats and barges lying alongside. The most of these were loaded with hay, straw, wood, grain and other combustible materials. The gale swept the flames from one to another of these craft with great rapidity, and the numerous boats, barges, schooners, brigs, &c., which lined the shore for the distance of about four blocks down the river were soon enveloped in the fiery element. The spectacle about this time became highly exciting. The firemen of the Third District were, as we have said, on hand. They worked manfully amid the flame and smoke, and at times they had to throw themselves face downward upon bales of hay and boxes in order to get their breath. Although from more than a score of hose large streams of water were playing on the burning boats and their contents, the fire was spreading with such alarming rapidity that the order was given to ring the bells for the Fourth District for more assistance.

NAMES OF VESSELS AND BOATS BURNED AND THE ESTIMATED LOSSES.

The following is a list of the boats, barges and other craft destroyed so far as known, with the estimated damage:

Cora Campbell (where the fire originated.) She was a canal barge of Clyde, N. Y., owned by G. H. DAVIS, and was valued at $3,500. Her cargo was mostly hay, valued at $2,000. There is an insurance in the Columbia Insurance Company on her for $1,500. Capt. DAVIS lost $500 in money, which he had on board.

Brig *Gen. Bailey*, Capt. NORRIS, owned by J. W. MEIN & Co. She was heavily laden with Government stores for Port Royal, and was to have sailed to-day. She had on board as cargo 45,000 bushels of oats, 500 barrels of provisions, and 400 bales of hay. The whole cargo was valued at $60,000, on which there was no insurance. The brig was estimated at $20,000. Insured for $8,000 in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

The schooner *James H. Seguine*, owned by Capt. WOOD and others. She was fully laden, mostly with hay. The estimated loss on the vessel is $16,000. Loss on cargo is $10,000. The vessel was not insured.

The schooner *Alexander Lee*, also laden with hay for the Government. The cargo was valued at $6,000. The vessel was owned by the Messrs. WOOD, and was valued at about $6,000.

The schooner *R. H. Parker*, laden with a cargo of hay and oats for the Government. The vessel was valued at $6,000, and the cargo at $4,000.

The schooner *E. W. Farrington*, owned by ROBINSON & Co., and loaded with wood and hay. She was valued at $10,000, and the cargo at $5,000.

The schooner *Scout*, belonging to the Government was also destroyed. She was being overhauled and therefore had no cargo on board. The loss on her is estimated at $12,000.

The schooner *Lancaster*, owners not known, was also destroyed. She had on board a heavy cargo of hay and straw. Loss on vessel $10,000; cargo, $6,000.

The schooner *Umis*, owners not known, with a similar cargo. Loss on vessel $6,000; loss on cargo $5,000.

The schooner *Buckley*, heavily laden with hay and straw. She was towed into the stream by the Harbor Police Boat No. 1, where she burnt to the water's edge. The vessel and cargo are a total loss; the amount could not be ascertained.

A canal barge owned by BRADLEY & SUTHERLAND was burned. She was valued at $1,300, and loaded with hay and straw. Loss on cargo $5,000.

Another canal-boat, owned by the same firm, named the *Norfolk*, is also a total loss. Her value is estimated at $4,000; her cargo at $3,000.

The barge *Cleveland*, owned by W. & H. MYERS, and valued at $5,000, was entirely burned up. She is insured for $3,000, in the Kings County and Harmony Insurance Company. Her cargo was valued at $5,000; no insurance.

Barge No. [illegible], owned by Messrs. [illegible], and used for storage purposes, was also destroyed. Her value was about $1,500; no cargo.

Barge *Harvest Home*, laden with hay, valued at $3,000; cargo $2,000. Vessel and cargo were a total loss.

Barge *Niagara*, owned by Messrs. [illegible] & DUNN, valued at $5,000. Cargo estimated at $3,000. She was totally destroyed.

Barge No. 2, of New-York, owned by LAWYER & Co., and valued at $1,000. Cargo valued at $2,000. She is a total loss.

The barge *Dutchess County*, owned by SHAW & DAVIS, and loaded with lumber. The vessel was valued at $3,000 and the cargo at $5,000.

Barge *Castleton*, of Athens, owned by BOWMAN & VAN LOON. The vessel was valued at $5,000, and her cargo at $2,000.

Barge *Greene County*, of Athens, owned by Capt. HOWLAND. The vessel was valued at $6,000; her cargo at $2,000.

Barge *Washington*, owned by W. J. HERRICK. Value of the vessel, $5,000. She is fully insured. The value of her cargo was about $6,000.

Barge *Sarah Bunce*, owned by Mr. MAXWELL. She was valued at $1,000, and her cargo at $3,000.

Barge *Stella*, of Bath, owned by A. L. ARMSTRONG. Her estimated value is $10,000, and her cargo is valued at $5,000.

Barge *Kellogg*, of Athens, owned by STEPHEN NICHOLS, valued at $8,000; loss on cargo $5,000.

The canal-boat *P. G. Dennison*, of Clyde, Capt. D. L. MEADE; vessel valued at $3,500; her cargo consisted of hay and 1,500 bags of salt. Loss on cargo $5,000.

Canal-boat *Alice Beach*, owned by Mr. BEACH, and valued at $3,000; cargo $2,000.

Canal-boat *Frank Foster*, valued at $3,000, with a cargo of hay worth $3,000.

Canal boat *Wm. Smith*, of Weedsport, valued at $3,000. Insured for $2,000.

In addition to the above-named, which are a total loss, there are, no doubt, several others which have not come to our knowledge.

The Harbor Police Boat No. 1, was promptly on hand and rendered very effective assistance in towing vessels into the stream.

In this way property to the amount of many thousand dollars was saved. Capt. [illegible], of the Ninth Precinct, with a large body of men, were promptly at the scene and gave valuable aid in saving property, and staying the progress of the flames.

Every craft which floated on the water from Pier No. 34 to Pier No. 51, both inclusive was utterly destroyed, except the few which were towed into the stream, and several of the latter were burned to the water's edge before the flames were extinguished.

The damage to the piers will amount to at least $60,000. Being the property of the Corporation, of course, there is no insurance upon them.

A man named EDWARD SULLIVAN, employed on board the *Cora Campbell*, where the fire originated, was seen to go on board of her a few minutes before the fire occurred, and he has not since been seen, though diligent search has been made for him. The general impression is that the man was burned to death.

The fire originated from sparks which the wind blew among the hay, while the cook of the Cora Campbell was lighting a fire in the cabin.

So far as we have been able to figure up the losses, there were one brig, nine schooners, two lookouts, and over twenty barges and canal-boats, with all their valuable cargoes, totally destroyed in this great conflagration. The loss cannot be less than $300,000.

THE BROADWAY FIRE—LOSSES AND INSURANCE.—The following is a list of the insurances on the property destroyed at the fire No. 386 Broadway, on Tuesday night. Messrs. E. S. HIGGINS & Co. are the heaviest losers. They estimate their damage at about $60,000. They occupied three upper floors of the burned building, No. 386, and also the principal portion of the adjoining premises, No. 388. They are importers and wholesome dealers in carpets. They are insured for $136,000, as follows: Jefferson Insurance Company, $10,000; Equitable Insurance Company, $10,000; Home Insurance Company, $10,000; Commercial Insurance Company, $5,000; Liverpool and London, $15,000; Rutgers Insurance Company, $5,000; Bowery Insurance Company, $10,000; Firemen's Insurance Company, $5,000; Merchants', of Providence, $5,000; America, of Providence, $5,000; Washington, of Providence, $10,000; Eliot, of Boston, $10,000; Manufacturers', of Boston, $10,000; Merchants', of Boston, $10,000; American, Philadelphia, $5,000; Springfield, of Massachusetts, $5,000. Total, $136,000. Messrs. WM. D. BANKS & Co. are insured for $30,000 in the Bowery, Mechanics' and Traders', Brooklyn, Tradesmen's and Rutgers Insurance Companies. RENNARD & ARDEN, dealers in sewing silk, occupied a portion of the upper floors. Their loss is about $10,000; fully insured in City companies. P. H. SCOFIELD occupied two or three rooms on the upper floors. His loss is about $500; insured for the same amount in the Firemen's Insurance Company.

The Burning of the Isaac Newton.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—NOBODY TO BLAME.

The Coroner's inquest upon the dead of the *Isaac Newton* was resumed at Yonkers yesterday morning and concluded. The first witness called was *Wm. H. Clark*, who testified that he was a boiler-maker, of the firm of CORANKE & THRALL, New-York; knew the steamer *Isaac Newton*; did the repairs to her boilers last Winter; commenced the repairs about the middle of December, and completed them about the 1st of March following; new arches were put in both boilers, and new crown-sheets and furnaces, as well as new bridge-walls in both boilers; our instructions were to make everything as perfect as possible; the best Pennsylvania iron was used in the repairs—the same as is generally used, and the best in the world for that purpose; there might be a defect in the iron blisters, which could not be discovered; but there were none to my knowledge; the only test for blisters is heating the iron; have known boilers to be used four and five weeks without discovering any blisters, and then one would appear; have even known a boiler used a year, and then show a blister; a blister is where the iron is not welded; when a blister appears, we cut it out, and put in a new piece; have been aboard of a steamboat when they have had fifteen pounds of steam on, and there was a defect in the boiler where it was so thin that you could run a knife through it.

Q.—What steamboat was that? A.—The Jersey City ferryboat *Onoleoka*; a new boiler has since been put in her; the iron used in the repairs to the *Isaac Newton* was three-eighths of an inch thick and No. 1 quality; the patched portion of a boiler is as strong as any portion of it, if the iron used in patching is good; have not seen the boilers of the *Newton* since we tried the pressure on them in March; all boilers have to be made now of stamped iron in order to pass the Government inspection; the boilers of the *Isaac Newton*, after they were repaired last Spring, were submitted to forty-seven pounds hydraulic pressure; an engineer ought to examine the boilers every day.

Dr. Edmund S. F. Arnold, sworn—Am a physician, residing at Yonkers; heard the explosion from the shore, near Fort Washington; have been in attendance on the injured since they arrived here; heard the testimony of Dr. Upham, and concur in all he said; there was no possibility of saving those who have died; their internal burns were so severe that they could take nothing into their stomachs, not even alleviating medicines.

Jas. M. Hook, sworn—Reside in New-York; was first engineer of the *Isaac Newton*; have been engineer on the People's Line 24 years; have been engineer of the *Isaac Newton* since the 1st of December, inst.; was formerly on the *New World*, and this year was assigned to the *St. John*, which has only been out as yet on a trial trip; was also on the *Hendrik Hudson*, *Oregon*, *South America* and *North America*; the last 14 years have been on the *Hendrik Hudson* and *New World*; had charge of the engine of the *Isaac Newton* the night of the accident; the boat started from her slip a little after 6 P. M.; examined the engine and boilers previous to starting; everything was in order so far as I know; filled the boilers with Croton water at the dock in the morning of the day of the accident; always fill the boilers in the morning after our arrival from Albany; I saw the water-gauge on the boiler just previous to the accident; the boiler was then two-thirds full; at the time of the explosion I stood in the starboard gangway, directly opposite the engine-room door, which was open; I had just come from the boiler which exploded; I had just looked at the Ashcroft steam-gauge, and there were thirty and a half pounds of steam on; just before the explosion I had told the greaser to ring the bell, and have the blowers closed; he did so, and I saw that the blowers were closed; at that time the assistant engineer, Mr. Fowks, came along, and I said to him: "We are in no particular hurry to-night, and will take things easy;" soon after I said this the explosion took place; at the time of the explosion Alanson Perine, the greaser, was the only person in the engine-room; the assistant engineer stood by me at the time; after the explosion, I did not see him again till I saw him on the barge; the explosion knocked my hat off, and threw me down on my hands and knees, in which position I crawled to the cabin stairs; went into the cabin, and found no steam there; the waiters and some of the passengers were trying to get out by the doorway; I told them it was all over now, and they needn't hurry; I then went back on deck, and found the lights all out; I tried to get to the engine, which was still working; heard the bell ring to stop the engine, and some one cried out "Stop her;" as soon as I could get to the engine-room I stopped her; found no one in the engine-room when I got there; did not see the greaser after I saw him in the engine-room, before the accident, until I saw him on the barge; I took a lamp from the engine-room, and went up to shut the stop-valve on the boiler that had not given away; with the assistance of one of the wheelmen I closed the valve and then went below to start the donkey; the steam was so low that it would not work and I went to the larboard boiler to see how much steam was on and found only three or four pounds, which was not enough to work the donkey; I stood there till I got fourteen pounds steam on and then tried to return to the donkey, but could not get to her owing to the steam and smoke; I then went and pulled up the safety-valve, and by this time the fire had got so near me that I was compelled to look out for my own safety; I got off the side of the boat into the wheelhouse, afterward went back to the boat and cut loose some barges and threw some planks overboard, fearing some of the passengers might be floating in the water; I saw Richard Lyman, after the accident, lying dead in the gangway on the inboard side of the boat. (This is one of the firemen who are missing;) he was about 22 years of age, and leaves a wife in Albany; also saw Charles Smith (another of the missing) lying badly scalded in the forward gangway; I think the boilers of the *Isaac Newton* were about seven years old; I considered them first-class boilers for that age; as the boilers got older it is the custom to lessen the steam; the boilers of the *Newton* originally carried forty pounds; afterward it was reduced to thirty-seven, then to thirty-five, and during this year they were gauged for thirty-three pounds; am sure there was not thirty-three pounds on when the accident occurred; the boilers were considered good for another year, and it was the intention to keep them on next season; can't tell what part of the boiler gave way, but think from the effects that it was by the furnace; it might have been one of the flues; the noise was exactly like a sky-rocket; the explosion was in the starboard boiler, inboard furnace, next to the deck; it blew the fire all out of the furnace; there were probably two tons of coal in the furnace at the time; the only means of extinguishing the fire was by the donkey engine, and this could not be worked in time; I considered the boilers of the *Newton* safe for 33 pounds steam; I asked the former engineer of the *Newton* on Tuesday, the day he left and the day I took his place, what amount of steam she carried; he said 33 pounds; I thought I would carry a little less than he said so as to be entirely safe, and I never put on over 31 pounds, and I never had an accident with any boiler before, since I have been an engineer; was always very careful not to run any risks; the former engineer of the *Newton* left to take a position in China at a larger salary.

Alanson E. Fowks, sworn: Reside in New-York; have been an engineer seven years—all the time on boats of the People's Line; was assistant engineer of the *Isaac Newton* on the night of the accident; previous to starting from New-York the Chief Engineer and myself made the usual inspection of the engine and boilers and found everything all right; I started the boat out of the slip with thirty pounds of steam; it was our custom to raise the safety-valve whenever the steam gauge indicated over thirty pounds; just before the accident I came up from supper and passed by the boiler on the starboard side; I looked in but noticed nothing wrong; as I passed toward the engine-room I saw two boys on the boxes whom I knew by sight, but not by name; one of them says: "Sam, do you want your boots blacked?" I said no, and passed on; have not seen the boys since; when the explosion took place I was standing in front of the engine-room, with my hand against the stanchion, looking aft; had just been talking with the Chief Engineer; immediately after the explosion I saw the fire and a cloud of steam proceeding from the starboard boiler; I ran forward, and went up the ladder, and told the Pilot that something had happened, and he had better look out for the boat the best he could; I started to go back, and he told me to stop her; I told him I couldn't get to the engine-room; Mr. Gough, the mate, told me to come with him and he would try and get there; just then three or four of the hands came up from aft with their hands up and groaning terribly from the scalds they had received; they went into the fireplace and the mate and I went toward the engine-room, but his light went out and I missed him; I got to the engine-room and found the engine stopped; the boat was then on fire amidships; I hallooed on deck and was answered by Capt. Peck, who told me to try and put the fire out; I went to put the hose on the donkey, and in going to the donkey-room I stumbled over a dead body which I recognized as Richard Lyman; I could not reach the donkey owing to the fire and smoke; I heard a voice while I was going back, and looking around I saw Charley Smith lying in the gangway very badly scalded; I went forward to the forward deck, where I found the steamtug *Herald*, which had taken everybody off from the fore part of the boat; I then went up on the forward top deck, where I saw Capt. Peck about getting off the steamer; I then left the steamer and got aboard of the steamtug; can't tell the cause of the disaster; suppose some part of the boiler gave way; were not running over twelve miles per hour, at the most; I know that the boilers had a sufficient quantity of water in them when I went down to supper, which may have been twenty minutes before the accident; have been on the Isaac Newton four years; she was never detained, to my knowledge, from any defect or trouble with the boilers.

Henry H. Parsons, a friend of Mr. Edinger, one of the deceased, was examined, but his testimony was of no importance.

The inquest closed with this witness, and the testimony was all submitted to the jury, who retired.

It appears from the testimony of the Assistant-Engineer that there were two boys, (boot-blacks,) who probably perished with the steamer, as they were not seen after the explosion. These, together with the Baggage-master, Mr. DIBBLEE, and the two firemen, SMITH and LYMAN, make five altogether who were left on the steamer. With the seven who died at Yonkers, the casualties number twelve all told. The six remaining persons who were injured by burns and scalds, are all doing well, and will probably recover.

FINDING OF THE JURY.

YONKERS, Wednesday, Dec. 9—11 P. M.

The jury find that "about 6½ P. M., the steamboat *Isaac Newton* left the foot of Cortlandt-street in good order, with her proper complement of experienced officers and men, and licensed pilots and engineers, being in their respective departments; and while proceeding at her usual rate of speed, and with not more than thirty and a half pounds of steam, about opposite Fort Washington an explosion took place in or about the starboard boiler, from some cause unknown to this jury, but by which steam escaped, and a large quantity of ignited coals were thrown on the main deck, and thereby the steamboat was soon after destroyed by fire. The machinery and boilers of the steamboat had been tested and inspected by the authorized United States Inspector, in March last, and a certificate was issued by them allowing the use of 33 pounds of steam, being two-thirds only of the pressure to which her boilers had been subjected, and the same have since been duly examined by the Engineers of the boat, and no weakness or defect discovered; and the jury find that the officers and crew are free from all carelessness and negligence; and that the accident was one which could not be foreseen or provided against. The jury are unanimous in the opinion that Capt. PECK and all the officers are entitled to the highest credit for their manly efforts in rescuing the passengers, as also are the physicians and and citizens of Yonkers in their constant and unremitting attendance upon the injured, and their endeavors to alleviate their sufferings and administer to their wants. Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. DANIEL P. MILLER and all the officers and crews of the barges and propellers, who so promptly came to the assistance, and rescued the passengers of the *Newton*."

The verdict is signed by WM. H. LAWRENCE, Coroner; B. A. Starr, foreman; Thomas S. Finin, Philip A. Depo, James Bashford, Jr., Anson S. Hoyt, Mathew A. Bolmer, A. R. Van Houton, and J. Freeman Silke.

The Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The election for Directors of the New-York Central Railroad commenced at 11 o'clock, and is progressing slowly. There is no probability that it will be got through with to-day. Lawyers are engaged on both sides—ORLANDO MEADS for the Inspectors, PARKER and BEACH for the regular ticket, and PEARSE and JOHNSON for the opposition. The attendance of stockholders is unusually large. They are now in session discussing the Fifth-avenue resolution. The following are the tickets: Regular—Erastus Corning, Dean Richmond, John K. Chedell, Alonzo C. Page, John V. L. Pruyn, Nathaniel Thayer, Livingston Spraker, Jacob Gould, C. S. Tracy, Chas. H. Russell, R. M. Blatchford, Hamilton White, H. H. Martin. Inspectors—Geo. Dexter, Rufus J. Beardslee, Stephen Groesbeck. Opposition—Dean Richmond, Hiram Libbey, John K. Chedell, H. White, R. Sage, J. W. Olcott, R. H. King, Edwd. Searned, C. W. Chapin, J. P. Hone, M. Deans, E. G. Faile, Wm. F. Weld. Inspectors of Election—R. G. Beardslee, Geo. Dexter and Stephen Groesbeck.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Central Railroad this afternoon, Judge McCONIHE, of Troy, presided, and HENRY ROBINSON, of Oswego, acted as Secretary. The annual report was referred to Messrs. Hiram Sibley, Charles Stebbins, John Kuumer, Wm. Kelly and D. H. Fearing, who are requested to examine the same and report thereon to the stockholders within 60 days. Resolutions were adopted first, that the stockholders should be furnished at least 30 days prior to each annual election of Directors, with an approximate statement of the more important transactions of the Company for the year next preceding the 30th of August or September; second, affirming that as a general principle railroad supplies should be advertised for, and purchased from those offering to furnish them on the most reasonable terms; third expressing full confidence in the ability and integrity with which ERASTUS CORNING has performed the duties of President, and attributing much of the success of this Company to his attention and devotion.

At 7 P. M., the election was adjourned until 10 A. M., to-morrow. Thus far between four and five millions have been voted, about four-fifths of which has been cast by Mr. OLCOTT for the opposition ticket. The other side have not yet voted any proxies.

A Swindle Quashed.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The notes of the Washington County Bank of Rhode Island were at fifty per cent. discount to-day in Boston, on account of an alleged attempt to swindle on a large figure. Bills of the Bank amounting to three-quarters of a million dollars, nearly ready for circulation, have recently been secured in the hands of the American Bank Note Company, New-York, where the they were being printed. The conduct of the Bank Note Company in the matter was most honorable.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH and GREASY CRUST ON THE TEETH ... [illegible] ... For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

VERONICA QUINQUEFOLIA.

A CARD.—Having defeated our opponent in the Superior Court, and established our legal rights thereto, we are now prepared to furnish any quantity of the new blood purifier, Veronica Quinquefolia. Sent to any address on receipt of $3. An interesting book, entitled *Blood Diseases and their Cure*, sent free, by addressing SCOTT & Co., Chemists, No. 303 Broadway. D. S. BARNES & Co., Agents.

[Advertisement.]

FANCY FURS.—Furs are commanding fancy prices this season, yet KNOX, with a vivid recollection of past favors, is offering to his customers his magnificent assortment of these elegant and fashionable articles of attire at prices that will astonish the ladies. Let them call upon his store, No. 212 Broadway. They can do much better there than what they can do elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

E. LORD, Cleaning, Dyeing and Refinishing store, No. 466 Broadway, entrance No. 439 Broome-street. Gentlemen's garments made to look like new. Reference from Messrs. Brooks Brothers, Abbott & Rathbun, Smith & Rice, and other well known clothiers. Merinos, Paramettas, Silk, &c., excellently dyed.

[Advertisement.]

A VERY USEFUL AND CONVENIENT DRESS ELEVATOR.—Every lady should procure one of Mme. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATORS. They are indispensable, and the most perfect article for raising the dress uniformly all around ever introduced. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE."—To secure this consult PHRENOLOGY. Charts, with full written descriptions of character given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A magnificent speckled brook trout, weighing over five pounds, has just made his appearance at Barnum's Museum. He is a fine one.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana—Mrs. Felipia Allant, Mrs. Cardenas and son, Francis Jully, Joaquin Arguelles, L. G. de Vidal, A. Sanchez, Jose Vega, John Hodgson, E. de Grio, F. Alvarez, H. Hart, W. Gilson, D. Drake, F. Carraiguada, E. Gray, and 7 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 14 | Sun sets...... 4 33 | Moon sets. 5 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 39 | Gov. Island.. 8 09 | Hell Gate.. 9 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Dacotah, Shaw, New-Orleans, A. Leary. Steamers Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Octorara, McLoughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Eagle Wing, Linnell, San Francisco, E. E. Morgan & Co.; Elizabeth, (Br.,) Gillespie, Glasgow, C. & J. Knox & Co.; Wisconsin, (Br.,) Meisteker, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Centurion, Taft, New-Orleans, E. D. Drummond & Co.; Lisbon, Brown, New-Orleans, W. H. Brigham.

Barks Minnie England, (Br.,) Webb, Queenstown, John Wilmot; Challenger, (Br.,) Roberts, Cork, C. F. Bulley; Adelaide, (Argen.) Lozzair, Baltimore, Prendergast; Ares, Wm. Wilson, (Br.,) Plummer, Gibraltar, Giro & Francis; Harriet Spalding, Wallace, Philadelphia.

Brigs Ceylon, (Br.,) Perry, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Maid of Erin, (Br.,) Davis, Manzanilla, Tynes & Smith; Darien, Henry, Key West and Fort Taylor, Brett & Burgess.

Schooners James Warren, Geer, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Belle E. Hall, Samson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; H. H. Daly, Sanders, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; Reindeer, Lincoln, Boston, E. W. Lewis & Co.; M. A. Irwin, Walton, Chincoteague, A. O. Havens; Ella Cannon, Ross, Chincoteague, A. O. Havens; Thomas Gopew, Allen, Fortress Monroe, E. C. Wheeler & Co.; Cornelius, Johnson, Fortress Monroe, E. C. Wheeler & Co.; Brandywine, Corson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Photo, Morrow, Havana, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Gem, (Br.,) Morris, St. John, N. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Advance, (Br.,) Tooker, Curacoa, Devala & Co.; Emilie, (Port.,) De silva, Madeira and Lisbon, A. S. Brown, Phillips, Washington, L. Kenny; Georgiana, (Br.,) Jacobs, Nassau, J. C. Rahming; W. F. Phelps, Crammer, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Shetucket, Sheny, Washington, F. J. Campbell; Mary Hawes, Lawrence, Boston, master; Mary Eye, Freeman, York River, Crowell & Payne; Julia G. Bates, Brown, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; H. Middleton, Freeman, Beaufort, Bentley, Smith & Co.; R. B. Smith, Waters, Port Royal, E. A. & S. W. Hopkins.

Sloops Charles, Soggers, Providence, H. S. Rackett & Son; Ornament, Ball, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. transport America, Share, Alexandria 6th inst., at 4 P. M. and Cape Henry 7th, at 10 P. M., with a detachment of 8th U. S. Infantry, under command of Lieut. Fisher and Lieut. Aldrich, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Havana 3d inst., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. Had continual northeast gales the entire passage.

U. S. steam transport Patroon, Jones, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Stevens, Raynor, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Octorara, McLoughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Marie Love, Wellman, Detroit Nov. 3, via Halifax and Boston, to master.

Bark Talisman, (Arg.,) Rafflen, Buenos Ayres Oct. 31, with hides, etc., to E. F. Davidson.

Brig Francis Newton, Coombs, Belfast, Me., with plaster, for Washington, D. C.

Brig Delmont Locke, Cochrane, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Brig B. Young, Gibson, Calais 8 ds., with laths to G. Boardman.

Brig G. F. Lovett, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hill, Cardenas Nov. 27, with molasses to W. H. Riversmith. Sld. in co. with brigs Almon Rowell, for Boston, and Nebraska for Portland.

Schr. Edward, (Br., of Arichat,) Bodin, Charlestown, P. E. I., 13 ds., with oats to G. Maxwell.

Schr. Sarah L. Waite, Banger, with laths to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Messenger, Hill, Portland 7 ds., with barrels to master.

Schr. Francis Arthemus, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Montezuma, Shute, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Cerro Gordo, Buckaloo, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. W. Benedict, Ellis, Philadelphia, for New-London.

WIND—Sunset, N. W. and fresh.

BELOW—Bark Whistler, from Rio Janeiro.

Sailed.

Steamer City of Richmond.

Ships Star of the West, Virginia, Arctic.

Barks Casilda, (Brem.,) Roman, (Br.)

Brigs Echo, (Br.,) Lucy Heywood, (Br.,) Henry Leeds, Colmar, (Dan.,) Mountaineer, (Br.)

Schooners Hagan, (Br.,) Express, (Br.,) D. B. Baylis, Hexall.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Commodore, of the Stonington line, for Boston, returned this morning in tow of steamer Plymouth Rock, of the same line, having last night, when near Huntington, L. I., broke connecting rod, and otherwise damaged her machinery. She then anchored. The City of Boston, of the Norwich line, also bound to Boston, came up, took off the passengers, and proceeded on her passage.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Below, ship Rival, from Sunderland; also one ship and one brig, names unknown.

Arr. U. S. transport steamer Ashland, from Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

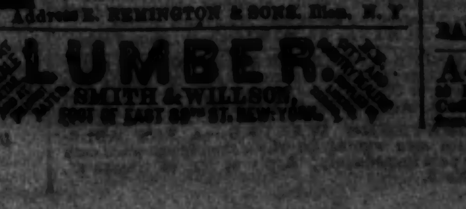
Corsica—steamship, hence for Havana, 8th inst., at noon.

Huntress—Br. brig from Prince Edward's Island, for Baltimore, 8th inst., off Barnegat.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres Oct. 31, barks Zone, Beasley, from Boston, unc., discharged and waiting; Henry Buck, Nichols, from Baltimore, do. do.; Evening Star, Nickerson, from Ellsworth, Me., for Callao, disg.; brigs Alpine, Killman, from Frankfort, Me., do. unc.; M. A. Herrera, Killman, do., do., do.; schr. Stephen Hotchkiss, Pettie, from Rosario for New-York, disg.

REMINGTON'S

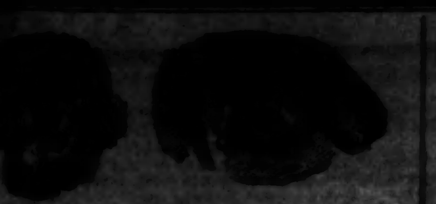


ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

LUMBER. SMITH & WILLSON, [illegible] EAST [illegible] ST. NEW-YORK.



DEAFNESS.

CATARRH,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

DISCHARGES FROM THE EARS,

WITH ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR AND THROAT,

CURED EFFECTUALLY,

BY THE USE OF MRS. M. G. BROWN'S METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY,

WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED AT

No. 25 BOND-ST.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S principal Depot and Laboratory is at No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia, where her medicines have been thoroughly tested. Poor Richard's Eye Water has been before the public, and has gained a reputation which words fail to express. The Metaphysical Discovery, for the cure of the above diseases, has proved a perfect triumph. Thousands have been cured by it when all other remedies have failed. There are three distinct Medicines in the discovery, one for the Eyes, one for the Ears, and one for the Scalp. These work in conjunction and strike at the root of disease, utterly destroying the cause, and lift the whole machinery of the body to a higher state of mental and physical life. All cures attempted by instruments or internal remedies aggravate the disease and destroy the physical system. Thousands in this way suffer martyrdom, and are hastened to an untimely grave. When deafness, or any head or throat disease are aggravated by instruments, they take a stronger hold and firmer grip of the constitution in another form, as effects cannot die while the cause exists. There is but one legitimate cause for all disease.

BLINDNESS OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

I, Charles Hasket, of No. 230 West 40th-st., do certify that I have been blind in my right eye for about thirty years; I could not discern the light; I also lost the sight of my left eye, so that I had to be led; all the doctors I applied to pronounced me incurable; I have been blistered, leeched, &c., &c.; I have suffered intensely; I had also great distress in every part of my head; I had a very bad fall, from which I am now suffering. Providentially, I heard of Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and went to No. 25 Bond-st. and obtained the medicine. I applied it according to the directions on the bottles; the result is that I can now see with the eye that was lost to me for thirty years; the great distress in my head has almost ceased; my head was very hot, but has now become cool. I would remark, *that after I used the medicine blood gushed from my nose. My eyes, which seemed prison bound, were* immediately unfettered, and I could turn them around in my head, which I could not do before. I have every confidence in the Metaphysical Discovery, and in Mrs. M. G. Brown's *knowledge of the cause of suffering, as she undoubtedly is the only one of the many who has touched the cause of my blindness.*

NEURALGIA OF SIX YEARS' STANDING CURED.

I, Elizabeth Russell, of No. 220 East 20th-st., do certify that I have been distressed with Neuralgia for the past six years. I have applied to various Doctors for relief, but could find none. I providentially learned of the wonderful cures made by Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery for deafness, &c. I procured it, and the result is that I at once got cured of my neuralgia. It is now two weeks since I used the medicine and have had no return of the disease. My eyes, which were quite weak, are now strong, and my head, which was hot, is cool and pleasant. I heartily recommend Mrs. M. G. Brown's medicine to all who suffer.

WONDERFUL CURE OF DEAFNESS.

I, Mrs. Mary Todd, of Wilder-st., between Cherry and Palmer sts., Kensington, do certify that I obtained from Mrs. M. G. Brown, about a month since, her Metaphysical Discovery for Deafness, Noises in the Head, &c., &c., and applied it to my father, Richard Beckworth, who had been deaf in both ears for thirty years, so much so that he could hear no conversation; he could not hear his watch tick. He is now, by the faithful use of the Metaphysical Discovery, come to his perfect hearing, so that he has no trouble, being perfectly cured, and is at work in the Navy-yard. Any person afflicted can call on me at my residence, as above, where I shall be pleased to furnish all particulars of this wonderful cure.

Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery for Deafness, Noises in the Head, Running of the Ears, &c., &c., will be sent to any address in the world, with full directions, on receipt of $5.

The celebrated Poor Richard's Eye Water and Scalp Renovator, $1 each.

Address No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia, or No. 25 Bond-st., New-York City.

The Metaphysical Discovery removes all Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Scrofula from the system.

Mrs. M. G. BROWN, Metaphysical Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear and Throat, can be seen at her rooms, No. 25 Bond-st., until Friday, at 5 o'clock, and after that time on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. The medicines can be had at the office at all times.

MARVIN & CO.

ALUM PATENT

FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF

SAFES.

NO. 265 BROADWAY.

Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING-MACHINES

were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 188 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

J. T. ELLIS

IS NOW RECEIVING ORDERS

FOR

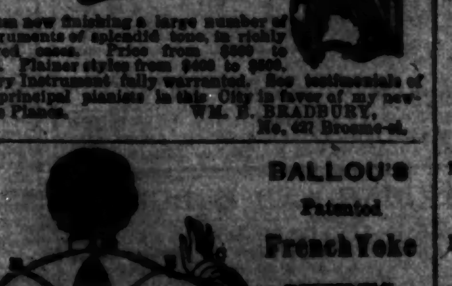
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,

AT NO. 339 BROADWAY,

Corner 33d-st.

Instruction given at residences, if required. Operators and machines sent into families.

ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.



I am now finishing a large number of Instruments of splendid tone, in richly carved cases. Prices from $600 to $800. Plainer styles from $400 to $500. Every Instrument fully warranted. See testimonials of the principal pianists in this City in favor of my new-scale Pianos. WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st.

BALLOU'S

Patented

French Yoke

SHIRTS.

Warranted to fit, and to be

CHEAPER

for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 409 Broadway, New-York.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO THOS. R. AGNEW'S, Nos. 260 Greenwich-st., and 39 Murray-st., and see the low price he is selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family.

HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR

Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in men, women or children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin,

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering. The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected by organic weakness requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

invariably does.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of IRON OR BARK.

For those suffering

FROM BROKEN DOWN OR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS.

From whatever cause, either in MALE OR FEMALE,

It will give you A GOOD APPETITE,

Will give you STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES,

Will give you BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,

And will enable you to SLEEP WELL.

A trial will convince the most SKEPTICAL.

HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effect; but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction, as usually made.

These Extracts have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in all the State Hospitals and public sanitary institutions throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See medical properties of Buchu from Dispensatory of the United States.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works on medicine.

PRICES.

Extract Buchu, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

Sarsaparilla, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

Delivered to any address securely packed.

Address letters for information to

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS!

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU!

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA!

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSEWASH!

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S!

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Private Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive private treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal disease, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1838. Those who have tried their prescriptions are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 137½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion,* and consultation gratis.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the style of VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS, for the transaction of a Banking and Exchange business, and for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., on commission.

The firm is represented at the New-York Stock Exchange by Mr. JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, Jr.

JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, Jr.
FRANCIS VAN RENSSELAER,
GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER.
No. 9 Hanover-st., New-York, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name and style of J. B. UTLEY & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned, ROBERT H. DILLINGHAM, retiring from the firm and business.

The business will hereafter be continued by JAMES B. UTLEY, who alone has authority to sign the firm name in liquidation.

J. B. UTLEY,
R. H. DILLINGHAM.
Dated New-York, Nov. 30, 1863.

No. 62 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ & LATHROP, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Read.

The business will be continued by the surviving partner, who has associated with himself Mr. WM. B. NOTT, late of No. 2 Wall-st., under the name of LATHROP & NOTT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THERE WILL BE NO change in the firm of J. & B. COSGROVE. The business will be carried on as usual, at No. 2 Burling-slip.
New-York, Dec. 7, 1863.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—BY WOOD BROTHERS, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,800 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. [illegible], will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, Capt. LAYTON, from BOSTON, Dec. 29.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin....$80
Intermediate....40
Steerage....30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 33 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 9 A. M. precisely. Passengers and luggage must be on board at 8 o'clock. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday....Dec. 12
ETNA....Saturday....Dec. 19
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday....Dec. 26
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and take TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,200	Brookins.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,975	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin....$80 / 75; Steerage....35 — Payable in Currency.
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

Rates of passage from New-York: *First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions,* $31 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA, FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon. The steamship ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons, the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
To sail, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, M. The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship, EVENING STAR, WM. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 26.
For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.—THE United States mail steamship YAZOO, GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. The CREOLE will sail for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 289 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7¾ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:25 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:55 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 12 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 12 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from [illegible], stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 9:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:15 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 8:15 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:30 run to Monsey.
Dec. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. S. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 238 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS and DEALERS In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.
Will continue to furnish U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 40 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, Office of PARKE & BOWDOIN, No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board. Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 34 Wall-st.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of CHARNLEY & HATCH, for the transaction of a BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, and for the purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, &c., on commission, at No. 34 Wall-st.
WM. S. CHARNLEY. WALTER T. HATCH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

EDWARD KING offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold. No. 20½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

NOTICE.
The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the National Bank of five millions of dollars capital, having been solicited from various parts of the country to prolong the time for receiving said subscriptions, hereby give notice that the books will remain open up to and including the 17th inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-street.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON, — Commissioners.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 104, 251, 294, 313, 405, 455, 555, 580, 591, 658, 802, 902, 963, 986, 997, 1039, 1095, 1102, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.
MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.
Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN, No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.
U. S. — Bonds of all issues. Six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness. 7-30 Treasury-Notes. Quartermasters checks and vouchers,
and American gold purchased and for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M., on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.
The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.
By order, J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office 440 and 443 Canal-st., New-York, Nov. 27, 1863.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 440 Canal-st., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year. WM. JACKSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.
THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1866 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.
By order of the Board of Directors. A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 62 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1863.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, Class No. 1, will be held at the office of the Company on the third WEDNESDAY of December instant. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

MANSFIELD, SANDUSKY AND NEWARK Sinking Fund Bonds; Bellefontaine and Indiana; Indianapolis, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Companies' Stock bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 8.

JOHN R. MURRAY & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York, BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS. Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF A. M. ALMY, CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.
ORDERS FOR THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
A COMMISSION OF ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE 5-20 BONDS WILL BE ALLOWED TO BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

SEVERAL AMOUNTS, FROM $500 TO $6,000 to loan on bond and mortgage. EDWARD A. FRASER, Counsellor-at-Law and Notary Public, No. 263 Broome-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to WM. [illegible] MARSTON, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS. APply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 63 Nassau-st.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York. INCREASED CAPITAL.
Cash Capital....$300,000
Surplus over....$200,000 Assets over....$500,000
This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.
The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.
1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.
2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.
3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.
Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.
No liability whatever incurred by the assured.
A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For a sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For regulating and setting curb and gutter in West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort, and in the intervening streets between Hammond to Gansevoort, from Washington to West streets.
For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
For flagging and reflagging in Forty-first-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.
For building a basin at the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street.
For fencing vacant lots in Fourteenth-street, next the Church of the Immaculate Conception.
For fencing and filling lots at the southwest corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.
For paving Forty-second-street with trap-block from Fifth to Sixth avenues, Ninth-avenue from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth streets, and Fifty-fourth-street from Third to Sixth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:
All the lots on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
All the lots on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
All the lots on both sides of West-street, from Perry to West Twelfth-street, and all the lots on both sides of the intervening streets between Perry and West Twelfth streets, from Washington to West-street.
All the lots on both sides of Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
All the lots on the north side of Forty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and the lot at the northeast corner of Forty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.
All the property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street, to the distance of one hundred and sixty feet on Twenty-fifth-street, and ninety-five feet on Broadway, from the corner of Twenty-fifth-street.
All those lots known as Ward numbers 1,904 and 1,905 *in the Eighteenth Ward; also Ward Map numbers* 1,130, 1,131 and 1,132, at the southwest corner of First-avenue and Twenty-third-street.
All the lots on both sides of Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and all the lots on the east side of Sixth avenue to the distance of one hundred feet north and one hundred feet south of Forty-second-street.
All the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from Ninth-avenue, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.
All the lots to the extent of half the block north and south of Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Courthouse, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, — Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY.
Alderman PETER MITCHELL.
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY.
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE.
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL.
Councilman WM. JOYCE.
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER.
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL.
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON.
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS. — Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, — Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
CHARLES RILEY, PATRICK RUSSELL, WILLIAM JOYCE, Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN. — Committee on Lamps and Gas.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. [illegible]—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FISK'S PATENT LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping, with the flame that lights the room.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
For descriptive pamphlet and price list, address W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELLS.
ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 23d of December next, for the delivery of fifty thousand 10-inch mortar shells, in the following quantities, at the following Arsenals, viz.:
At the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., 5,000.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., 5,000.
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, 25,000.
At the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, Washington, D. C., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 5,000.
These shells are to be made of the kind of metal and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual. Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals. The shells are to be inspected at the foundry were cast, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the Arsenal.
Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within twenty days after the date of the contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.
Separate bids must be made for each Arsenal, if the bidders propose to deliver at more than one. No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.
Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.
Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Mortar Shells."
GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863.
Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.
The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.
The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.
Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."
Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz.: New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.
C. G. SAWTELLE, Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1863.
Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1863.
PROPOSALS FOR COCOA MATTING AND OFFICE CHAIRS.
Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., the 20th instant, for furnishing the following described articles for the use of the Quartermaster-General's Office.
COCOA MATTING.
Two thousand (2,000) yards, more or less, of the best quality Cocoa Matting, one yard wide, a sample of which proposed for must accompany the offer; the price per square yard to include making, binding and fitting to each room, and putting down the same complete, in the best manner; measurement to be made on the floor, and payment made for quantities thus ascertained.
OFFICE CHAIRS.
Two hundred (200) Office Chairs, more or less, to be made of strong, sound, well-seasoned wood, finished in a plain but substantial manner; sample to be seen at this office. The price for each chair to include the delivery *of the same at this office.*
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Cocoa Matting or Chairs," or both, as the case may be, and addressed to the Quartermaster-General.
By order of the Acting Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1863.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, Dec. 14, 1863:
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Second and Fourth avenues.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Avenue A, between Eighty-fourth and Ninety-third streets.
For curb, gutter and flagging First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets.
For flagging and reflagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
For flagging and reflagging Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For dredging slip south side Pier No. 47 North River.
For new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.
For new house for Engine Company No. 45.
For new house for Engine Company No. 33.
For new house for Hose Company No. 40.
Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 19.
Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company No. 22.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 28, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 17, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and G sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.
The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate, within six months from the date at which it may be produced.
Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.
Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.
If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.
The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.
Proposals must be addressed to Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."
Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.
An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.
Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.
The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed in the interest of Government not to accept.
D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot Washington.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 41, in said Ward. Plans and Specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JACOB C. BOGERT, WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, GEORGE F. MERKLEE, Committee on Buildings, Ninth Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 485 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 12th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army and Clothing Equipage in this City,
Cavalry Uniform Jackets.
Artillery Uniform Coats.
Sets of Brigade Headquarters Books.
Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, submit samples of the material of which they propose to make the jackets, state in their bids the number they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject any bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Artillery Jackets, or Books," as the case may be, and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAVY PROJECTILES.
ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for Heavy Projectiles, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undernamed arsenals, viz.:
AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.
2,000 15-inch battering shot.
2,000 15-inch shells.
6,000 10-inch shot.
6,000 10-inch shells.
AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW-YORK.
1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,500 15-inch shells.
4,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.
AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.
3,000 15-inch battering shot.
3,000 15-inch shells.
10,000 10-inch shot.
8,000 10-inch shells.
AT THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURGH, PENN.
1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
6,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.
AT THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
2,000 10-inch shot.
2,000 10-inch shells.
AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
2,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.
The Projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the 15-inch battering shot, which are to be made of gun metal, of tensile strength ranging between 28,000 and 30,000 pounds to the square inch, and these must be cast from a reverberatory or air furnace. The metal is to be charcoal iron, and the sample to be tested is to be taken from the projectile.
Drawings of all these projectiles can be seen at any of the arsenals where they are to be delivered. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, but must be delivered at the various arsenals, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the arsenal. Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week, of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within 30 days after the date of contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.
Separate bids must be made for each kind of projectiles; and if any bidder proposes to deliver at different arsenals, separate bids must be made for each kind at each place.
No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.
Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.
The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.
Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Heavy Projectiles."
GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1863.
That portion of the foregoing advertisement which relates to 15-inch battering shot, is withdrawn for the present.
GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen., Chief Ordnance.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863.
MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND IMporters are invited to send to this office price-lists of and tenders for any or all of the articles of medical and hospital supplies required for the use of the army. Copies of the Supply-table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to
HENNELL STEVENS, Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.
Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:
The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the county of Miami, and State of Indiana through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, *Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land* and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized, or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.
The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.
The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $[illegible], and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $[illegible], and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.
DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 12, 1863.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship GOUDAR, her tackle, &c., &c., as she now lies.
N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Commercial Wharf, northwest corner Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
Dec. 8, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship ALLIANCE, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.
N. B.—The above vessel now lies at Union-st., Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
DECEMBER 8, 1863.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 18th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Sheffield's Stores, north Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. WHEAT—Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.
ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 11 o'clock, at our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, from a well-known public gallery. Among other first-class artists are the works of Kock Kock, Canaletti, Williams, Campbell, Lewis, Anelli, Lilly Spencer, Peale, Lane, Balling. Also, a superb picture of Diana and Nymphs, by Cambiaso, of Rome. Also, a fine illustration of Conrad and Medora, from Byron's "Corsair," by Anelli; with many other valuable works. They are now on exhibition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 193 HENRY-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the 3-story high-stoop brick house and lease of lot No. 193 Henry-st., north side, between Clinton and Jefferson sts. The lease is from the Rutgers estate, has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, with covenant of renewal; ground rent, $150; lot 25 by 93.9, more or less; the house is 25 by 45 feet; has water, gas, &c. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner G and 22d streets, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.
NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, inst., at the Corral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.
Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. H. TOMPKINS, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Report of Commissioner Edmunds.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Oct. 20, 1863.

SIR: The following report is designed to exhibit an outline of the operations of this branch of the public service for the last fiscal year, and for the quarter ending 30th Sept., 1863. It is accompanied by tabular exhibits, indicating, in detail, results growing out of the disposal of the public lands for cash, by locations under the several laws granting land bounties for military services, by entries, under the Homestead Act of May 20, 1862, and under special enactments of general interest.

(After reviewing the very liberal policy of the Government toward the actual settlers of the public domain, the Commissioner remarks:)

This policy, thus enlarged, indicates the design of Congress not to look to the public lands as a source of direct revenue, but rather, by encouraging actual settlement and important works of internal improvement, to quicken the settlement of the country, and, by increasing individual wealth, secure national riches and prosperity.

The result is, that for the year ending June 30, 1863, the aggregate cash sales amounted to 81,364.10 acres, and $136,077 95.

	Acres.
For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1863, the cash sales were... Amounting to $80,[illegible]	78,887.87
For the year ending June 30, 1863, there were disposed of, by bounty land locations...	464,665.00
For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1863...	101,267.00
For swamp lands approved for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863...	30,724.51
For ditto for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1863...	none.
For railroad purposes for the year ending June 30, 1863...	1,526,948.21
For ditto for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1863...	257,490.31
Taken up under the homestead act of May 20, 1862, which went into operation Jan. 1, 1863, for the year ending June 30, 1863...	1,046,968.51
Entered under same act for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1863...	418,[illegible] 45
Making an aggregate disposed of under the homestead to Sept. 30, 1863...	1,456,514 96
Total of all classes disposed of for the five quarters ending Sept. 30 1863...	3,841,549 00
The aggregate quantity of surveyed lands offered, unoffered and undisposed of on Sept. 30, 1863, was...	136,587,495
Consisting of offered lands...	83,365,919
Unoffered...	53,221,576

It may be here suggested, that since our national difficulties began, nearly two millions of men have been withdrawn from the fields of labor, and are in arms. The wide and rich fields of agriculture have, consequently, not been opened during the last year, in the ratio in which our past history shows actual settlements to have been extended.

PRE-EMPTION.

I recommend legislation to the effect that no preemption be recognized in which the settlement is not continuous, and at least for the period of one year upon unoffered lands, and for the whole year on offered lands from the date of settlement. And further, that settlers upon unoffered lands shall be required to prove and pay up within two years from the date of settlement. It is recommended that the special and restricted terms in regard to preemptions, as found in the act of Congress, approved June 2, 1862, establishing the land offices in Colorado, be repealed, and that the rights of claimants in that territory shall be regulated by the general provisions of the preemption acts of 1841 and 1843, and the seventh section of the act approved May 30, 1862, to reduce the expenses of the survey and the sale of the public lands.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

The Act of Congress approved 20th May, 1862, to "secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," did not by its terms become effective until 1st January, 1863. Since that time it has gradually gone into operation; numerous questions having arisen in its practical bearing, and been determined.

In the sixth section of the law there is a proviso, that "all persons who may have filed their applications for a preemption right prior to the passage of this act, shall be entitled to all the privileges of this act."

Two different classes of preemptors have applied for the privilege of transmuting their claims into homesteads:

First, those who had filed preemption declaratory statements prior to 20th May, 1862, the date of the Homestead law. For this class the statute makes express provision, and their right is unquestioned; but the other, or second class, are those who have filed declarations since the passage of said act. In regard to these, it is held that the law extends no such privilege, and consequently we have no legal authority for allowing them to ignore the preemption and take the land under the Homestead. That law carefully avoids interfering with the claims of preemptions which originated after its passage. Under the Preemption law the claimant becomes a party to a contract with the Government, to purchase under a liberal credit, either with cash or by location with warrant, a specific parcel of land. The settler takes the initiatory step of filing his declaration; the Government withdraws the tract from disposal to others, and holds it in a state of isolation until the requirements of the Preemption law are fully met by proof and legal consideration, whether in cash or warrant.

Where there is a failure to make good the title under such circumstances, and the Department thereupon adjudges forfeiture, the land is restored to market, after public notice, and laid open to free competition.

A question has arisen as to whether an individual owning and living on eighty acres has the right, under the homestead, to take a vacant contiguous eighty-acre tract at $2 50 per acre; if not, whether he can claim forty acres at the double minimum. The first point has been ruled negatively—the latter affirmatively; it having been held by the Department that the first section of the statute "limits the maximum quantity to one hundred and sixty acres of the minimum value, or eighty acres of the double minimum; but the generality of the clause is restrained by the proviso, which forbids the owner and occupant of land from acquiring one hundred and sixty acres of adjacent land, and expressly limits the extent to so much as, added to that already owned and occupied, would not exceed that quantity."

As there are, doubtless, many citizens of the classes contemplated by the statute who are in the military and naval service of the United States, and consequently unable to do the personal acts at the district land office which the law requires, remedial legislation is recommended, whereby the wife or representative of any such party shall have the right to take the requisite preliminary steps, with a view to give legal inception to a homestead claim in behalf of the principal, who may be in the land or naval service of the United States.

It is further submitted that the Homestead act be so amended that parties entering lands under its provisions shall pay the full commissions of the Register and Receiver, when the entry is made, instead of paying, as required by the statute, only one-half of said commissions at time of entry, the balance having to be paid when the final certificate is issued, at the end of five years.

The commissions now paid at the time of entry is, for 160 acres of $1 25 land, or 80 acres of $2 50 land, $2, and for less quantities of land in proportion. The full amount of commissions on that quantity of land would be $4. It is not conceived that the additional payment at the time of entry of $2 would in anywise interfere with or lessen the quantity of land which will be entered for homesteads.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANIC COLLEGE GRANT.

By the act of Congress approved 2d July, 1862, Congress has made provision for "donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts;" the law authorizing the grant of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, according to the apportionment by census of 1860.

Under this law the whole quantity which falls to the "loyal States" (accepting,) in "place," and in "scrip," is as follows:

1. In "place"—acres 1,500,000—that is, the States holding public lands within their limits are required to take such lands in satisfaction of their claims under the grant.

2. In "scrip"—acres, 6,280,000—which the States not holding public lands are to receive and dispose of to assignees, who may locate according to certain stipulations in the act; the proceeds of sale to subserve the purposes of the law.

The States which had accepted prior to 30th September, 1863, are the following:

In "Place."	Acres.	In "Scrip."	Acres.
Iowa	240,000	Rhode Island	120,000
Kansas	90,000	Illinois	480,000
Michigan	240,000	Kentucky	330,000
Minnesota	120,000	Vermont	150,000
Wisconsin	240,000	New-York	990,000
Total acres	930,000	Pennsylvania	780,000
		New-Jersey	210,000
		Massachusetts	360,000
		New-Hampshire	150,000
		Connecticut	180,000
		Total acres	3,750,000

MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS UNDER THE SEVERAL LAWS OF CONGRESS.

The aggregate quantity of public lands set apart by Congress for military services, and hereinbefore alluded to in round numbers, is ascertained to embrace, up to the 30th September, 1863, acres 64,976,772, which includes lands appropriated in satisfaction of services in the Revolution; in the war of 1812, with Great Britain; for Canadian volunteers, for the war with Mexico, act of 1847, and under the laws of 1850, 1852 and 1855.

There have been located under the said Bounty Land acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, 1855, inclusive, for the year ending 30th June, 1863, acres 464,660; located with warrants during quarter ending 30th September, 1863, (part estimate,) 101,287; total, 565,947. Under said Bounty Land acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, 1855, there were issued prior and up to 30th September, 1863, warrants 532,064, covering acres 58,960,420; of which, on the 30th September, 1863, there were outstanding 60,221 warrants, covering 6,761,700 acres.

WARRANTS FOR SERVICES IN THE REVOLUTION AND IN THE WAR OF 1812.

The act of June 26, 1860, (Statutes, vol. 12, p. 65, chap. 202,) limits the period for the location of such warrants to June 23, 1863, which limitation should be repealed, there being outstanding obligations which should be satisfied. The authority, also, for the issue of these classes of warrants, as conferred by the act of Feb. 8, 1854, expired by limitation on June 23, 1863, and should be extended in view of the meritorious military services which were rendered.

GRANTS FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.

There have been certified to the States for the year ending June 30, 1863, to aid in the construction of railroads, as follows, viz.:

	Acres.		Acres.
Iowa	286,785.87	Minnesota	282,771.[illegible]
Michigan	611,362.[illegible]	Wisconsin	345,029.[illegible]
Making in the aggregate			1,526,948.21

Under the several railroad grants made in the years 1850 and 1857, the following quantities up to Sept. 30, 1863, have been certified to the several States:

	Acres.		Acres.
Iowa	2,770,[illegible]	Florida, same as last report	1,760,[illegible]
Michigan	2,458,957.45	Mississippi	171,550.[illegible]
Minnesota	1,480,020.99	Louisiana	1,072,[illegible]
Wisconsin	1,183,374.19		
Alabama	1,[illegible]		
Making a total of			13,[illegible]

SWAMP LANDS.

From the few millions estimated as the quantity which would be taken by the swamp interest, at incipient legislation, to the aggregate referred to in the foregoing in round numbers as nearly fifty-eight millions, the accompanying tables will show the precise quantity selected:

To Sept. 30, 1863, acres...	57,[illegible],737.40
Of which, up to that date, there has been *approved* to the States...	44,[illegible]
Whilst, under the indemnity authority of the act of March 2, 1855, extended by act of 1857, there has already been paid out of the Treasury on account of lands sold by the United States, but which had been claimed as swamp, the sum of...	$642,[illegible]
And special certificates have been issued to States for acres...	319,373.00

to be taken on other public lands in lieu of tracts covered by United States bounty land warrants.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS ORDERED SINCE DATE OF LAST REPORT, PURSUANT TO PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION NO. 693, DATED MARCH 20, 1863.

	Acres.
There were offered at Vancouver, Washington Territory, Aug. 3, 1863...	1,[illegible]
There were offered at Olympia, Washington Territory, Aug. 3, 1863...	1,702,401.[illegible]
There were offered at Ionia, Mich., Aug. 3, 1863...	31,122.87
There were offered at East Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 3, 1863...	16,915.37
There were offered at Topeka, Kansas, Aug. 3, 1863...	132,000.00
There were offered at Humboldt, Kansas, Aug. 3, 1863...	17,000.00
Total...	3,167,818.75

Lands restored to market, having been heretofore proclaimed, as follows:

	Acres.
At Ionia, Michigan, May 25, 1863...	52,984.25
At East Saginaw, Michigan, May 25, 1863...	3,212.68
At Chillicothe, Ohio, May 25, 1863...	22,[illegible].37
Total...	78,[illegible]

STATE AND TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES.

The contract for establishing the 46th parallel of north latitude, constituting the common boundary of Oregon and Washington Territory, between the Columbia and Snake Rivers, by series of astronomical observations, and of surveying and marking the same on the face of the earth in the most durable manner, by erecting suitable monuments and planting mile and half-mile posts, including also the extension and closing of the fractional township lines between the public surveys in Washington Territory and said boundary line, was let on the 25th day of April, 1863, to an astronomer of known reputation and ability, for the sum of $4,500, appropriated June 25, 1860, for such purposes, and a scientific party started for the field early in June last. It is expected the work will be completed the present season.

The 37th parallel, constituting the boundary between Kansas and the Indian Territory, has been established under the direction of the War Department, and should, at an early day, be extended west between the Territories of Colorado and New-Mexico.

The 42d parallel, so far as it constitutes the boundary between Oregon and California, ought to be established at an early day.

The eastern, western, and southern boundaries of Idaho, the boundary line between New-Mexico and Arizona, that between Arizona and Utah, between Utah and Colorado, between Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska, between Utah and Nevada, between Nevada and Oregon, and the eastern boundary of California, remain to be established at some future period.

CHANGES IN DISTRICT LAND OFFICES.

Land office at Calhoun, Mo., was consolidated with Booneville, Mo., office, 12th February, 1863.

The San Francisco, Cal., land district was enlarged by adding thereto certain portions of the Stockton and Humboldt districts, 16th February, 1863.

Land office at Otter Tail City, Minn., was consolidated with the St. Cloud, Minn., office, 9th March, 1863.

Land office for Colorado Territory was established at Golden City, 11th March, 1863, and final instructions, &c., for opening the office were sent 24th July, 1863.

Land Office for Nevada Territory was established at Carson City, 11th March, 1863, and final instructions, &c., for opening the office, were transmitted 28th August, 1863.

Land Office at Springfield, Mo., was consolidated with Booneville office, 5th March, 1863.

Land Office at Henderson, Min., was consolidated with the St. Peter office, 8th April, 1863.

MINERALS.

Existing discoveries establish the fact that a greater amount of mineral wealth is to be found within the territory of the United States than in all other habitable countries.

In the old States this kind of property has passed into the possession of individuals and corporations, and has been so far developed as to determine, with reasonable accuracy, the localities of its principal deposits, whilst in the Western States and Territories, the Government of the United States is still the sole proprietor of this exhaustless property, the extent and locality of which is little more than indicated by a sparse population, and the developments which limited capital and insufficient exploration have thus far been able to accomplish.

In these western States and Territories is found nearly the whole of the deposit of the precious metals within the limits of the United States, and the great elevated plateau which fills the intervening space between the confronting ranges of the Andes, known as the Rocky Mountains on the east, and the Sierra Nevada on the west, may be said to contain the sources of this vast wealth. So far as is at present known, every stream and rivulet which flows from this great plain, or from either face of its mountain ranges, carries in its pathway conclusive evidence that somewhere in its course it has traversed a golden bed. And the many thousands of tributaries which congregated from the floods of the great rivers, and the still greater number of rills which unite to form these tributaries, carry in their valleys and gulches evidence incontestable of the same golden origin.

Upon this immense plateau and its flanking mountains are lifted Arizona, New-Mexico, Utah, Nevada, and portions of Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California; giving to this elevated region about one million of square miles between latitudes 31° 47' and 49° north, with, to some extent, an independent system of rivers, lakes and mountains.

Idaho Territory, occupying the northern portion of this region, contains 326,373 square miles, being more than six times as large as the State of New-York. Until within the last three years it was uninhabited except by Indian tribes. The discovery of the mines in the British possessions, still further north, drew from the gold fields of California thousands of adventurers, who, in their search for the new El Dorado, discovered the placers of Eastern Oregon and Washington, and Western Idaho. Since then the exploration of this new field has been constantly and rapidly pressed. Flourishing settlements and towns have sprung into existence, roads have been opened, rivers navigated, mail routes established, farm improvements commenced, and the attention of the monetary and commercial world attracted to the northern mines. The receipts of treasure from the mining districts at San Francisco, from the 1st to the 11th of September, 1863, was $1,500,000, one third of which was from the mines of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Carriboo.

Eastern Oregon, and *Washington*, and *Western Idaho* are but the prolongation of the mineral regions of California and Nevada, and, with equal advantages of population and capital, may prove to be equally productive. In addition to the placer mines, now being worked successfully upon most of the streams, quartz leads have, to some extent, been discovered; and others must necessarily be found, as exploration is driven to the sources of supply. On the eastern slope of the mountains gold is found in paying quantities, and extensively distributed on the headwaters and tributaries of the Missouri and Yellowstone, and still further north, reaching to and beyond our northern boundary.

Platina has been gathered in small quantities by the Indians in the streams, and it is believed by some explorers that extensive deposits of this valuable metal will be discovered. Copper and iron are known to exist in abundance, and salt is plentiful in many localities. Coal is found on the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone, and has been discovered on the Pacific slope.

The higher mountain ranges of this region are bleak and barren. The lower hills are generally well wooded, and the soil of the valleys productive. The whole is watered by numerous streams and springs—the former, by the rapidity of their descent, affording immense water-power, which will ultimately prove a material aid in separating the rich mineral deposits from the sands and rocks with which they are associated.

The climate in the valleys is mild and salubrious; in the mountains and upon the elevated plains and hills cold, and the country subject to deep snows. In the southern portion of this region fruits, grains, grasses and garden vegetables of almost every kind are grown with success. In the northern parts only the hardier grasses, grains and vegetables can be successfully cultivated in the sheltered valleys. The principal exports must come from the mines and forests.

The mineral productions of California are of too wide a range and too well known to justify or require any extended notice. They cannot be rendered more conspicuous than they now are, except through a detailed, scientific exploration and report; yet it may be remarked that, even in this well-known region, new and important discoveries are almost daily made. Sections of the State, hitherto comparatively neglected, are now known to contain rich deposits of the precious metals; and it is yet to be determined whether the progress of discovery in the various metals and branches of mineral industry will not fully compensate for the exhausted placers of the older mining districts.

With her long line of sea-coast confronting the vast populations of the Pacific Isles and the eastern continent, her splendid harbors, matchless climate, and varied mineral and agricultural productions, California must soon attain a commanding position in the commercial world.

Next, and adjoining that great State on the east, is the Territory of Nevada, which has sprung into existence as a political community within the last two and one-half years, and yet in wealth does not stand second to any equal portion of the auriferous region of the Union. The activity in mining there, with such wonderful results, has attracted universal attention, carrying thither population so rapidly on the increase as to give promise of an early application for the admission of Nevada as a sovereign State.

Arizona, from its position and general geological features, so far as explorations have made them known, *is believed to be stocked with mineral wealth beyond that of any other Territory of equal extent in the region under consideration.*

The rich silver mines of Nevada on the north, of Sonora on the south, which latter have been traced into and successfully worked in the southern part of the Territory, recent discoveries in the valleys of the Upper Colorado and its tributaries, and in Western New-Mexico and Eastern Arizona, all point to this Territory as the grand centre of the immense mineral deposits of this region. The larger portion of this Territory has not been critically explored, but as it has been approached from either direction the number and value of the known mineral deposits have been increased.

New-Mexico, occupying the same latitude and elevation of Arizona, and traversed by similar, and in some parts by the same mountain ranges, is known to contain like mineral deposits, and in the western part they will probably be of equal value and extent.

The opinion expressed by Mr. CLARK, in his letter to this office of the 25th of May, 1863, concerning the mineral wealth of New-Mexico and Arizona, has been greatly strengthened by his visit to these new discoveries. The miners whom he met were almost all anxious to move east to the San Francisco and Salt Rivers, where, they say, there is abundance of water at all seasons of the year, wide valleys of fertile land, good timber, and they believe gold, silver and copper in much greater abundance than where they are at present. It was necessary, however, for them to wait until they could muster a much larger force to contend with the Coyotro Apaches, who are numerous and hostile.

Besides the precious metals, these Territories are rich in copper, iron, lead, sulphur and salt; and coal, cinnabar and tin are known to exist in several localities.

The climate of Arizona and New-Mexico is dry, mild and healthful; the soil of the valleys and plains very rich and productive with irrigation, but without which agricultural products cannot be successfully grown.

This region is well adapted to the production of the more delicate fruits, and grapes especially are found in the greatest perfection, producing wines of a superior quality.

Cattle and sheep are supported in great numbers upon the natural grasses of the plains and valleys, and it is believed that the pastoral and agricultural resources of the country will be fully equal to any demand of the large mining population which this region is destined to contain.

Colorado Territory, resting upon the headwaters of the Platte and Arkansas rivers, and the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, is rich in mineral wealth, containing gold, silver, copper, iron, coal and salt, alabaster, limestone, and gypsum. None but gold mines have been worked to any extent; these are proving remunerative both upon the placers and quartz veins. The coal fields will be resorted to when the supply of wood for fuel in the vicinity of the mills and towns is exhausted. The copper and iron mines will not be worked until labor shall be cheapened by a more abundant supply.

In the southwestern portion of the Territory bordering upon Utah and New-Mexico are extensive deposits of both gold and silver yet unworked, but offering to the enterprising miner as liberal a compensation as any other locality which has been tested.

There are large bodies of good agricultural lands in Colorado, the area of which may be increased to the full extent that water for irrigating purposes can be obtained. At present the cultivation of the soil is confined principally to the valleys of the streams, and a few favored localities where irrigation has been found to be unnecessary.

Utah, being centrally situated in the mineral region, is believed to contain undeveloped mines of value of both the precious and the grosser metals. But the great distance of this Territory from the older settlements, and the peculiarity of its people, have led to the earlier development of its agricultural and manufacturing resources, and the extent and value of its mineral deposits are comparatively unknown.

Miners have, in a few instances, attempted explorations and practical tests, but the hostility of the resident population has been sufficient to check these enterprises up to the present time. The prejudices of the peculiar people who mainly inhabit this great central basin will ultimately be forced to give way to the onward march of legitimate enterprise, tracing the rich placers and leads, and marking the line of the intercoeanic railway within their territorial limits.

Much of this territory is mountainous and barren, yet experience has demonstrated that its agricultural resources are sufficient for the support of a large population, and the advance which has been made in this direction will facilitate, when the attempt shall be earnestly made, the explorations for and development of its mineral wealth.

Thus far the policy of the Government in relation to its mineral lands has been purely negative. The simple act of reservation from sale, or disposal by grant or otherwise, is the extent to which legislative direction has been interposed.

Custom has accorded the right of free occupation to all, and, in the absence of governmental rules or regulations, the same authority has been invoked, and has prescribed the size and tenure of mining claims, and laws for the adjudication of conflicting interests, which have in many instances received the sanction of the local and State tribunals. If such is to be the permanent policy of the Government, it would seem that the vast interests involved might rightfully demand its recognition by authoritative enactments, thus giving greater permanence and security to the labor and capital engaged in this branch of industry.

If this policy is to be changed in any particular, it must be done with due regard to existing investments, and should be done while yet there is a large, unoccupied portion of public property, which may, without detriment to individual rights be brought within the purview of statutory regulations.

In connection with the mineral interests, it is in place to acknowledge, which the undersigned takes pleasure in doing, the assistance we have received from scientific gentlemen in different parts of the country, who, with much labor, and at considerable individual expense, have collected valuable specimens and dispatched them to the Department, where they are in progress of arrangement and classification, with the names of the contributors. From such individual sources, also, we have been furnished with data of much importance, in aid of the efforts of the General Land Office to bring this important interest fully before Congress and the country.

J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner.

Hon. J. P. USHER, Secretary of the Interior.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 1863.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President; Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman ——.

Bill of Isaac Kraus, for fitting up Eighth Election District, Seventh Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Bill of M. Hoy, for fitting up Third Election District, Seventeenth Ward, amounting to nine dollars and seventy cents.

Bill of W. W. Wetmore, for fitting up fourteen Election Districts, Sixth Aldermanic District, amounting to one hundred and forty dollars.

Bill of Michael Noonan, for fitting up Sixth Election District of Fifteenth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Bill of William Schneider, for fitting up Fifth Election District Tenth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Which were received, and severally referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Whereas, by virtue of a resolution of the Common Council, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by a deed bearing date the twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, conveyed to "the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans in the City of New-York," the lots of land situate on the westerly side of Fifth-avenue, extending from Forty-third to Forty-fourth streets, and being two hundred and fifty (250) feet deep on each street, to be held by such association, their successors, and assigns forever in fee simple absolute, upon the following conditions, to wit:

"And upon condition that the said Association shall erect thereon, within three years from the passage of the resolution of the Common Council authorizing this conveyance, a building or buildings, the plan whereof shall be approved by the Mayor of the City of New-York; and shall and will at all times, if required by the Commissioners of the Almshouse or Common Council, maintain, clothe and keep twelve colored pauper children without any charge to the said City; and that the orphans and inmates who shall be supported and maintained by the said institution in the buildings so to be erected, shall be taken from and belong to this City. And upon the further condition that they shall not sell, dispose of or incumber the same, but shall forever keep the same for the purposes contemplated by the Charter of the said Association; and in case of a violation of either of these conditions, the parties of the first part may reenter and repossess themselves of the said property as in their former right."

Whereas, The said Association have fully complied with all the said conditions, and erected as thereby required, buildings as an Asylum for Colored Orphans, which buildings were destroyed by a mob on the thirteenth day of July last; and

Whereas, It would be greatly for the advantage of this City and of the said Association that the said Institution should be removed from its present situation; and

Whereas, The Trustees of the said Association have pledged themselves that if they are enabled to sell the said lots, they will faithfully devote the proceeds of such sale to the erection and maintaining of new buildings on the Island of New-York, north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and will always devote the same to the Association, complying with all the requirements of the above-mentioned conveyance; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the condition of the said conveyance restraining the said Association from selling or disposing of the said land be and hereby is forever released to the said Association, its successors and assigns; and that the Mayor of the City of New-York and the Clerk of the Common Council be and they are hereby authorized and directed to make and execute all necessary papers to release such condition to the said Association, and to confirm the title of the said Association in fee.

Which was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen Hardy, Ryers and Farley.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to H. G. Harley, number two hundred and seventy-one Grand-street, corner of Forsyth, to erect an awning in front of his premises, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Croton Aqueduct presented a report concurring to place a fire hydrant in Mulberry-street, between Spring and Prince streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report in favor of rebuilding piers between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report in favor of dredging out slip between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying Robert Macklin for services rendered as attendant at the Sixth District Court.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in building a new hose carriage for Hose Company number Forty-seven.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in reply to resolution of inquiry relative to gas lights.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance to December five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that the salaries of the pavers employed under the Croton Board be increased to the sum of two dollars per day, to date from the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Amended by Board of Councilmen, November twenty-one, by adding after the word "pavers" the words "and laborers.")

The question being upon concurring with the Board of Councilmen, the same was lost on a division, viz.:

Negative—Aldermen Fox, the President, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

The President declared that this Board adhered to its former action.

Whereupon Alderman Mitchell called for a Committee of Conference, and the President appointed Aldermen Mitchell, Hardy and Ottiwell such committee.

Resolution that permission be given to John Kaiser to build a sewer, leading from the rear of his premises, numbers fifty-six and fifty-eight Avenue B, to the main sewer in Fourth-street, at his own expense, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to N. Beecher and Company, numbers eighty-one and eighty-three Hammond-street, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalks in front of their premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Edward L. Donnelly to set curb and gutter and lay four feet flagging opposite his premises in Sixty-fifth-street, running one hundred feet easterly from the northeast corner of Tenth-avenue, at his own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of dockbuilders employed by the Corporation, relative to resolution increasing their pay, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay the men employed as dockbuilders by the Corporation, the amounts due them, being twenty-five cents per day to each and every man, for each and every day they worked, from June ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to November ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that said Comptroller pay the same at the earliest possible moment after the amount due such employes shall be ascertained.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred dollars, in favor of each of the regular attendant reporters of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, for their services in reporting the proceedings of the said Boards during the year 1863, such warrants to be drawn upon the certificates of the Clerk of the Common Council, that the persons claiming the same are entitled thereto, and to be charged to the account of "City Contingencies," or any other appropriation fund paying a balance sufficient for the purpose.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Henry was then called to the chair.

Veto message of His Honor the Mayor, with resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the publishers of the New-York World for the annexed bills, amounting to three hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, (being for advertising Assessors' notices from May fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to January twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,) and charge the same to its appropriate account.

(By Board of Councilmen adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that West Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be paid by the city, and the remaining half by the property-owners.

Which was laid over.

Message of his Honor the Mayor returning unapproved resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McGrane for the sum of one thousand and sixty dollars and fifty cents, the same being for excess of inspection fees for regulating Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets; regulating and grading Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fourth street to Broadway; also, regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Second to Sixth-avenue, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

(By Board of Councilmen adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the sidewalks of Broadway between Forty-seventh and Fiftieth streets, be flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that West-street, from Washington to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay half the expense and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

(By Board of Councilmen, amended by striking out the word "half," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "remainder.")

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Resignation of John H. Trapp as Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that John A. Corney be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of John H. Trapp, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Thirty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the sidewalk on the north side of Thirty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be flagged immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the north side of Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution, that sunken lots in Forty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution, that the sunken lots southwest corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the southwest corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to furnish the Board of Education with one hundred and fifty loads of manure, for use of grounds attached to the Free Academy.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to James E. Sleight to keep a show-case in front of his premises southwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Marwell and Clark, at numbers twenty, twenty-two and twenty-six Old Slip, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of George A. Heinrich for fitting up poll of Seventeenth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of A. D. Cole, for fitting up poll of Ninth Election District, Ninth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Daniel Strain, for fitting up poll of Fourteenth Election District, Twentieth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Riley, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Twentieth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of P. Cavanagh for fitting up poll of Seventh Election District, Fourteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Owen Duffy, for fitting up poll of Fourth Election District, Fourteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Mary Anderson for fitting up poll in Sixth Election District, [illegible] Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Bernard O'Neill for fitting up poll of First Election District, Twenty-first Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Kehoe, for fitting up election poll for December election, Sixth Election District, Seventeenth Ward.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Burney, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District, Fourteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of Twentieth-street, East River, the same to be of the usual dimensions.

Which was laid over.

Message from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution that permission be given to Marshall & Perry, proprietors of the Sixth-avenue and Eighth and Ninth streets and Broadway line of stages, to change the upper terminus of their stage route from Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue to Thirty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, whenever the said proprietors shall deem it expedient to make the change.

(By Board of Councilmen adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new hose carriage for the use of Hose Company Number Fifty-three, to be similar to the one now used by Hose Company Number Sixteen.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that curb and gutter-stones be set and sidewalks flagged in Twentieth-street, between Avenue A and the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that an extension of time of seventy days be given to the contractor for dredging out slip between Piers thirty-seven and thirty-eight, North River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Special Committee of Board of Aldermen, relative to donation of the Blind, recommending that the resolution by the Board of Councilmen, October eight, on this subject, be amended by striking out the words "and all persons who are residents of the City of New-York, who are blind and in needy circumstances," and substituting in lieu thereof sundry names.

(By the Board of Councilmen—Former action adhered to.)

Former action of this Board adhered to, and Committee of Conference appointed, consisting of Aldermen Hardy, Farley and Ottiwell.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Doran, leader of the Cicilian Brass Band, for the sum of twenty-four dollars, such amount being for balance due them on account of bill rendered for music furnished Corporation of the City of New-York on the occasion of the Fourth of July celebration at Tompkins-square, July Fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and take his receipt therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution that the salary of the Superintendent of Board of Bureau of Meat Inspector and slaughter houses be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, and the salaries of the Deputy Inspectors be increased to the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, the amount of such increase to be charged to and taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies, the same to take effect from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Masterson moved to take from on file a resolution in favor of compensating David Theall, for services as messenger to the Board of Appeal Commissioners, New-York Fire Department.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from consideration of a resolution to pay Charles E. Warring for services rendered to the Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Mitchell moved that when the Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet to-morrow, ninth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John G. Otto, for the sum of ninety-seven dollars, the same being in full for furnishing drum and bugle corps to Fifth regiment New-York National Guard, upon the occasion of the funeral of the late Major-General P. Kearney, September eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the salary of the Complaint and Pay-Roll Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, City Inspector's Department, be increased to the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to lay a crosswalk in Second-avenue, between Second and Third streets, opposite the Church of Nativity.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building an addition to the house of Engine Company number Thirty-five, the same to be thirty feet in the rear.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Ottiwell, Long—14.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be requested to draw his warrant in favor of Robert and James Cunningham, contractors, for the sum of four hundred dollars, the same being intended as a remission of the penalty charged against them for overtime in their contract for sewer in third-avenue from Seventy-third-street to Sixty-ninth-street, with lateral branches in Seventy-first-street, and charge the same to City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the salaries of the Inspectors of Improvements on Streets in the City Inspectors' Department, be increased to the same amount as those employed on similar work in the Street Department, and that the increase date from the passage of this resolution, and that the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the same increase, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Resolution from Board of Councilmen appointing a sewer permit Clerk in the Croton Aqueduct Department, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Resolution increasing the salary of the Superintendent of Public Buildings to three thousand dollars per annum.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—The President—1.

Resolution, to pay Terence F. Smith for extra services, amended in Board of Councilmen, by adding the name of James Dunphy.

Action of Board of Councilmen concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Resolution increasing the salary of the First Assistant Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears to two thousand dollars per annum.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

On motion, the Board adjourned, and the Chairman pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, ninth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS. BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

FLOUR BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

SEED BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

GROCERS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

DRUGGISTS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

ENVELOPES—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator, which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed. R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

$6,000 WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED business, where the amount, together with a large interest upon the same, will be amply secured. Communications, addressed BUSINESS, Madison-square Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

$10,000 WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE manufacturing business which is secured by a patent. Address A. S., 169 Elm-st., Newark, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

GALA TIMES AT MACY'S!!!
HOLIDAY GOODS AT MACY'S!!!
We have imported a large stock of
HOLIDAY FANCY GOODS,
DESIGNED SPECIALLY FOR THE OCCASION,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
you will now find on exhibition at
MACY'S
A FULL STOCK OF ELEGANT HOLIDAY GOODS,
suitable for presents to
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, MISSES, LADS, AND CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.
THIS STOCK OF FANCY HOLIDAY GOODS,
IN ADDITION
TO OUR COMPLETE STOCK OF
LACE GOODS,
NEEDLEWORK GOODS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
PLAIN AND HEMSTICH HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS,
SCARFS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
WHITE GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS, TIDYS, &c.,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
and our full and complete stock of BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, in all the desirable shades, presents a variety of goods to select from for the holidays,
UNEQUALED IN THE CITY.
N. B.—Now opening in addition,
1,200 DOZENS WHITE AND PARTI-COLORED KID GLOVES, BEST QUALITY, FRESH GOODS, DESIGNED SPECIALLY FOR THE COMING HOLIDAY SEASON. R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE
NO. 365 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN-STS,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 7,
AT RETAIL,
3,000 DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at a GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES,
CONSISTING OF
PRINTED DE LAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
POPLINS, PLAIN and BROCHE VELOURS,
ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF
NEW DRESS FABRICS.
These goods will be put up in DRESS PATTERNS, and the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters for convenience of customers.
ALSO,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, and Hosiery, together with a great variety of other rich goods, at low prices.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!!
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand,)
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.
CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.
All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at ELDER'S, Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, near 15th-st.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS—A LARGE assortment of very fine Morocco Traveling and Shopping Bags. Dealers buying for the holiday trade and others will do well to call and examine them. Retail and wholesale. JOHN CATTNACH, No. 35 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! FURS!!!!
LADIES' FINE FURS.
GENTS' FUR CAPS, MUFFLERS AND GAUNTLETS,
FANCY AND BUFFALO ROBES,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
at BURKE'S (successor to Watkins,)
No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

LADIES' FINE FURS, AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.—Opening at retail of a selected stock of Furs, by SIG'D GOGE, Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs, No. 49 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MODES DE PARIS.
Madame WALTON, No. 609 Broadway, is constantly receiving, per European steamers, the latest and most approved patterns Parisian Hats. The attention of the ladies in New-York and vicinity is particularly invited to our facility in manufacturing bonnets made of the best materials and latest styles at short notice.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York.
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st. (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th st., New-York.

$151 A YEAR PAYS BOARD AND TUITION at Hudson River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, Classical, French, Musical, Painting, Military, and Commercial Departments; (both sexes.) Jan. 2, term opens. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pr'l.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE WILL OPEN Dec. 15, 1863. The Principal may be seen at Nos. 34 and 36 Chambers-st., New-York, till Dec. 7. Address, for Circulars, F. B. HULSE, Principal, Woodbury, Conn.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE OPENS FOR pupils Feb. 3, 1864. Numbers limited; superior facilities for education; splendid buildings, elegant furniture, highly ornamental grounds; preparatory Academic and Collegiate Departments; an able corps of Teachers and Lecturers; bathing, horsemanship and gymnastics prominent; charges reasonable. Send for prospectus. Address Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A SELECT Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, LADY FOR Piano and singing, N. Jersey, to begin after holidays; lady for French, spoken, and music, N. England; salary liberal; gentleman for English, N. Y. City; also, one for English and vocal music; Episcopalian gent. for a select school; several gentlemen for country public schools at moderate salaries. Orders for teachers are continually received and such teachers as may be expecting to seek engagements are requested to send for the circular of the "Amer. School Inst." J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Educational Agent, No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE desires a position as a teacher in a school or family, in or near this City. She is competent to give instruction in music, the Latin, French and Italian languages, and the English branches. Has good City references. Address Miss JULIA H. DE LANCEY, Station G, New-York City.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN lady of superior education, desires a reengagement as resident governess, in this City. Her course of instruction comprises the English branches, French, music and drawing; unexceptionable City reference. Address A. Z., Box No. 1,135 Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. B. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. [illegible] 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $[illegible] per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels of all sorts. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S [illegible] establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.